

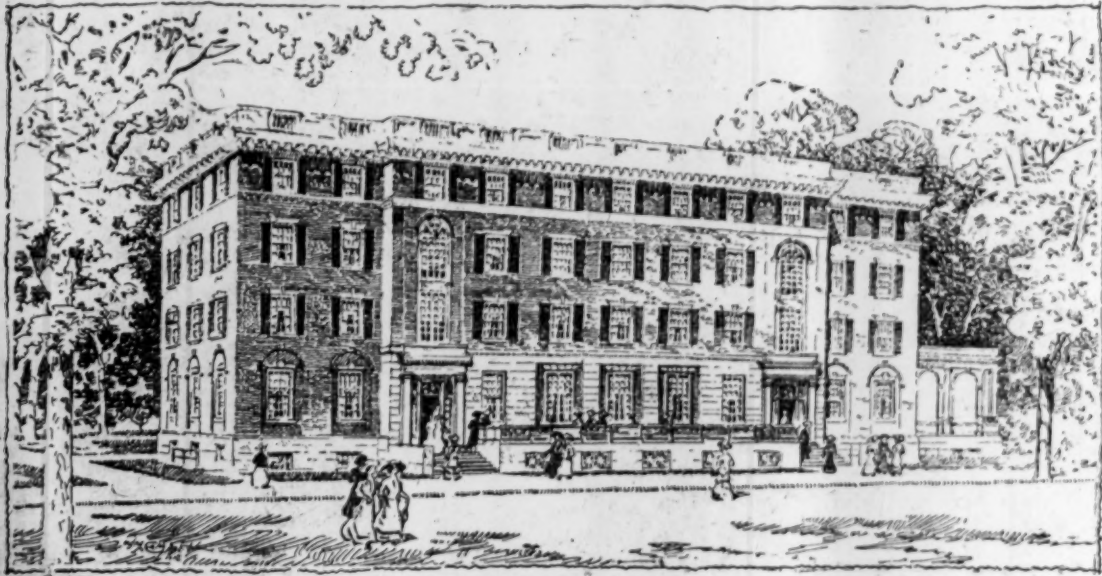
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

WORK IS STARTED ON NEW MEMORIAL DORMITORY FOR RADCLIFFE COLLEGE



Kilham & Hopkins, architects

James and Augusta Barnard hall as it will appear when completed at Shepard and Walker streets, Cambridge

James and Augusta Barnard hall, the new dormitory of Radcliffe College, given the institution by the will of Mrs. Augusta Barnard, is now under construction.

tion at Shepard and Walker streets, Cambridge. In architecture the building is essentially the same as the new Sarah Wyman Whitman dormitory. Instead of one large door in the center of the building, however, there will be two main entrances. These two new structures will give Radcliffe an opportunity to house nearly all its students who wish to reside at the college.

EARLY CURRENCY REFORM URGED

PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE NATION'S AFFAIRS

In his message on fiscal, judicial, military and insular affairs, President Taft: Favors immediate passage of currency reform measure along lines of Aldrich plan. Declares bigger navy is required for our manifold interests as one of "foremost of the families of nations." Advises further reorganization of the army for greater reserve in times of peace; also desires plan for naval reserve and for naval aids to secretary of navy. Believes Filipinos are not ready for autonomy. Wants workman's compensation act and federal regulation of water powers. Recommends raising Colonel Goethals to rank of major-general with title of chief engineer when present incumbent is retired. Warns against radical anti-trust legislation and praises Sherman law.

MONEY INVESTIGATORS CALL NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DIRECTORS

WASHINGTON—Several directors of the New York stock exchange have been subpoenaed to testify next week when the money trust investigating committee resumes its inquiry.

Chairman Pujo said today he expected to offer evidence to support the following contentions:

That "seats" or memberships in the New York exchange are limited to a select few, held at exorbitant prices, thus barring hundreds of legitimate brokers from free and unrestricted commerce.

That the governors have almost unlimited arbitrary power to cancel any membership.

That it is impossible to secure a "seat" without the tacit or actual consent of great financial powers.

That arbitrary authority exists to admit or bar stocks and bonds from "listing"—the privilege of being traded in upon the floor.

That the "curb" exchange is a medium of commerce forced upon brokers and bankers, often unwillingly by the dominant "interests" of the stock exchange.

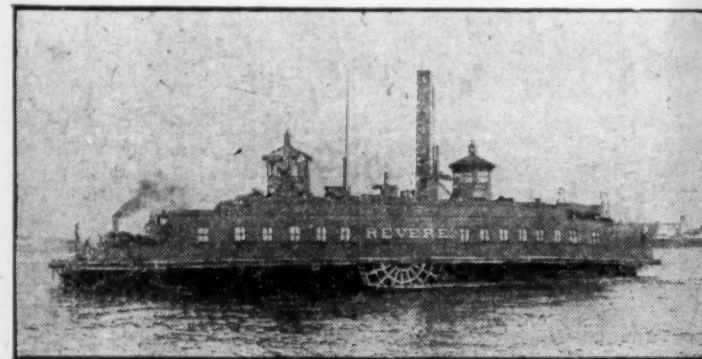
The full banking committee of the House met today. Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the committee, is expected here Sunday.

Final action on the resolution of Representative Levy (Dem., N. Y.) directing the secretary of the treasury to remove the alleged money stringency by depositing \$50,000,000 in national banks, was postponed by the committee. A report will be considered next Wednesday.

NEW EXHIBIT AT ZOO

Boston's zoo at Franklin park has a young buffalo added to its collection of animals. The buffalo arrived yesterday afternoon from Norumbega park.

OLD FERRYBOAT SOLD AT AUCTION



1875

Ferry Revere, which city has had in service continuously since

CITY PARTS WITH FERRYBOAT REVERE AT AUCTION SALE

Boston's discarded ferryboat Revere, which has been in service since 1875, was auctioned off today for \$1950 to Morris Schapiro of Baltimore. Bidding started at \$100 when Michael J. Brophy asked for offers at the opening of the auction. There were about 200 present, some from cities as far away as San Francisco.

The buyer said that he was undecided as to what he would do with the boat, but expected to have it towed to Baltimore and then, if not enough money was offered for it, the metal would be stripped off and sold as junk.

The boat has been tied up in East Boston since being condemned some time ago. It cost \$60,000 to build and was a model vessel in its time.

The boat was the third to be built by the city.

ALL PARTIES PLEASED BY CANADA'S WARSHIP OFFER SAYS LONDON

LONDON—Publication of the Canadian scheme for strengthening the imperial navy has been received with natural gratification by all political parties.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the most brilliantly edited of the Liberal organs, points out that it is the fulfillment of Mr. Gladstone's prophecy of 50 years ago that the colonies will go beyond the bare idea of self-defense and tender loyal and effective assistance in the struggles of the empire.

Labor papers have not yet spoken, but though the daily news is a little tremulous as to the ultimate effect of such a policy the other principal Liberal organ, the Daily Chronicle, describes it as an epoch-making proposal, the imperial value of which far exceeds any money value.

The Times, in a leading article, declares that words do not come easily in response to such a speech as Mr. Borden's, and those who read the full text of it will see that the proposal contains not merely an opportunist or transitory appeal but a splendid offer of immediate participation in the burden of defense and a deeply reasoned statement of the only conditions on which that burden can in the future be supported and shared.

Other Unionist papers are equally emphatic, the Morning Post declaring that it wishes to express its sense of profound gratitude to the Dominion government for this magnificent expression of loyalty to the monarchy and faith in the empire. As peace, it continues, depends upon strength to repel attack, it may be that this addition to the nation's strength will be a determining factor in preserving the peace of the world.

RURAL CREDIT PLAN URGED BY GOVERNORS

RICHMOND, Va.—Urging immediate consideration by the states of the European rural credit plan, Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama today declared to the conference of governors here that the plan would prove a solution of the nation's financial problems.

"Establishment of such a system in this country," he said, "would aid industrial and agricultural development, encourage thrift and economy on the part of our people, prevent the drift of population to the towns and cities, make life on the farm more attractive and profitable, check concentration of wealth in great centers of trade, reduce the high cost of living and put our waste and uncultivated lands in crops."

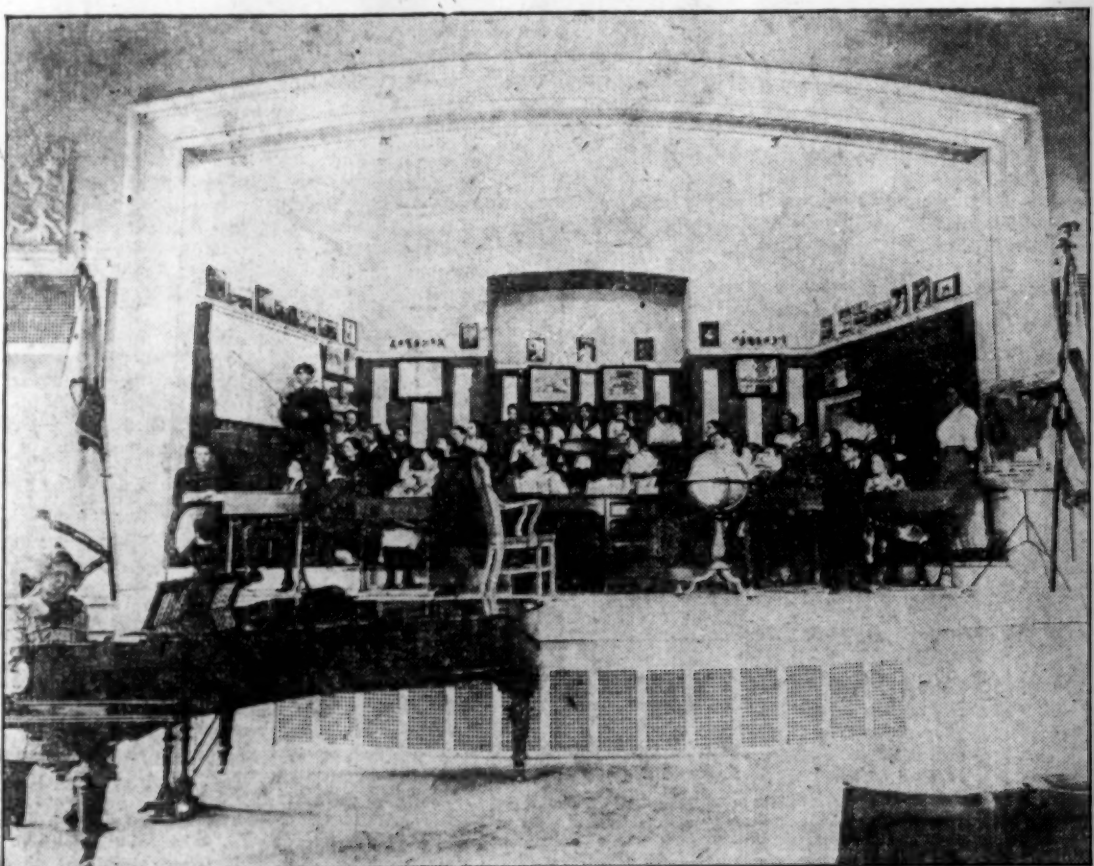
The governors rearranged their program in order to devote all their time today to consideration of this plan. All the state executives have been invited to discuss the plan with President Taft in Washington after the close of the conference here.

Governor O'Neal warned the governors that the fundamental principle in the rural credit plan was that rural banks be conducted solely in the interest of the borrowers and not for profit. He urged that a central office be erected to study the operation of the plan abroad, to plan a campaign of education on this subject among the people, and to draw up model state bills.

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CHILDREN AT TASKS FOR ELDERLY EYES



Unique exhibit staged in Prescott school illustrates how the present generation of Boston youth is being educated

LAW ON LINES OF ALDRICH PLAN BIG NEED SAYS MR. TAFT

Optimistic Message Sent to Congress Also Favors Army Reorganization and Water-Power Regulation

DEFICIT EXPLAINED

Continued Supervision Over Porto Rico and Philippines and Workman's Compensation Act Are Urged

WASHINGTON—In a message characterized by optimism, President Taft today urged upon Congress an advanced program of legislation on the fiscal, judicial, military and insular affairs of the nation.

Asking for the immediate passage of a currency reform measure, along the lines of the Aldrich plan, the President declared for a bigger navy; a further reorganization of the army to provide for a greater reserve during times of peace; continued supervision over Porto Rico and the Philippines; federal regulation of water powers in navigable streams, and the promulgation of a working men's compensation act.

The President highly praised Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal. In recognition of his work he recommended that Colonel Goethals be made a major-general of the army with the title of chief of engineers when the present incumbent is retired.

The President dismissed the tariff with a few words.

"It was my belief that these customs duties ought to be revised downward," he said, "but now that a new Congress has been elected on a platform of a tariff for revenue only, rather than a protective tariff, it is needless for me to occupy the time of Congress with arguments or recommendations in favor of a protective tariff."

The \$22,000,000 deficit which appears between the treasurer's report of estimated revenues for the coming year and the estimated expenditures the President assigns to the failure of Congress to appropriate for two battleships last year, necessitating an estimate for three this year.

The President's plea for a revised banking and currency system was especially emphatic. Declaring it to be the "most trying need of the country today," he recommended the immediate adoption of an elastic currency system along the lines of the central bank idea proposed by the Aldrich currency bill.

Discussing the prejudice which greeted the central bank plan, the President argued that it arose from an erroneous idea of the bank's powers and a distrust of bankers by the people.

The President warmly commended the recent adoption in the army of the three-year reserve clause, the militia pay bill for the national guard, the volunteer bill to provide for the quick raising of forces in time of war and the adoption of the resident soldiery idea for insular possessions.

The President warned Congress against the proposal of the Democrats to grant freedom to the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Raising the new disciplinary rules for the navy, which largely obviate severe punishments for desertions and purely military offenses, the President declared for a bigger navy.

"We have no desire for war," he said. "We would go as far as any nation in the world to avoid war, but we are a world power and our manifold interests require us to recognize our position as one of the foremost of the families of nations."

Reviewing the work of the supreme court, the President warned against radical anti-trust legislation and praised the Sherman law.

[The message will be found on page 9.]

DEBT INCREASE OF CITY IN YEAR OVER \$2,500,000

Boston's gross funded debt has increased \$3,041,458.34, while its net funded debt has increased \$2,546,191.72 so far this year, according to the monthly statement of the city auditor.

Of the increase in the gross funded debt, \$714,350 comes with Hyde Park's annexation.

The city's gross funded debt Nov. 30 was \$118,901,447.67 and the net debt \$75,380,156.43.

The increase in the city's net debt is due to the big increase in the rapid transit debt, \$3,109,466.07. The city had a right to borrow \$1,317,105.28 Nov. 30.

ARMY TO SAVE \$6,000,000

WASHINGTON—An annual saving of \$6,000,000 is the result of formation of the new quartermaster's corps of the army, General Aleshire, chief of the division, told the House military committee today.

STATE SUPERVISION OF ALL INVESTMENT CONCERNS PROPOSED

Greater protection for the public in the purchase of stocks, bonds and other securities through the regulation and supervision of investment companies by the state, is sought in a bill which has been filed at the State House by Representative-elect John J. Lydon of Boston.

It is provided in the bill that the bank commissioner shall have charge of the regulation of the investment companies and to him is given by the provisions of the measure wide latitude in performing his duties in this direction.

With a view to giving legal protection to purchasers of stock from foreign investment companies, i. e., companies not organized under the laws of Massachusetts, it is provided that such companies doing business in Massachusetts must agree to allow action to be brought against them by the service of process of the secretary of the commonwealth.

Section one of the bill defines a domestic investment company as every corporation, partnership or company and every association, other than state and national banks, trust companies, real estate mortgage companies dealing exclusively in real estate and mortgage bonds and building and loan associations and corporations not organized for profit, organized in this commonwealth which deals in stocks, bonds and other securities other than certain national, state and municipal bonds and notes secured by mortgages or real estate located in Massachusetts.

Before selling any securities except those exempted in section one, the investment coming under the provisions of the act must file with the bank commissioner together with a fee of \$2.50 the following documents: A statement showing in full detail the plan upon which it proposes to transact its business, a copy of all contracts, bonds or other instruments which it proposes to make with or sell to its contributors, a statement which shall show the name and location of the investment company and an itemized account of its actual financial condition, the amount of its property and liabilities and such other information concerning its affairs as the bank commissioner may require.

NAVAL BILL TO BE OVER \$120,000,000

WASHINGTON—Framing of the naval appropriation bill was begun today by the House committee. It is expected that the aggregate appropriation this year will be between \$120,000,000 and \$130,000,000.

ARCHBALD TRIAL IN U. S. SENATE MOVES SLOWLY

Forty-Six Witnesses for Prosecution Yet to Be Heard When Trial of Commerce Court Judge on Impeachment Charges Is Resumed

WASHINGTON—Forty-six witnesses for the prosecution had yet to be heard, and the forty-seventh was still awaiting cross-examination by the defense, when the Archbald impeachment trial was resumed in the Senate today.

Since practically all of the testimony heard thus far from E. J. Williams and W. A. May has been a repetition of that given last spring before the judiciary committee of the House, the senators and spectators in the galleries have had little cause for interest in the proceedings.

The result of daily meetings of the House managers for the prosecution thus far has been that Representative Clayton has made only the opening argument; Representative Webb has questioned Mr. Williams, the coal speculator who took Judge Archbald into partnership, and Representative Sterling has examined Mr. May, the vice-president and manager of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. May, like Mr. Williams, is favorable to Archbald. He is the man who sold the Katy Did culm pile, owned by the Hillside company, a subsidiary of the Erie Railroad Company, to Mr. Williams and Judge Archbald, after he had advised the company against its sale to other bidders.

DAY OFF IN EIGHT FOR BOSTON POLICE URGED

One day off in eight instead of one in 15 for the members of the Boston police department is provided in a bill filed at the State House today by Representative-elect Charles S. Lawler of Boston.

The bill provides that there shall be no loss in the policemen's pay under the new conditions and that there shall not be any diminution in the duration of the time now allowed for their annual vacation.

Another bill filed by Representative John J. Murphy is the same one he filed last year and provides for a state holiday on March 17, to be known as "Evacuation day."

MORE INDIAN BENEFITS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Proposing to increase the number of beneficiaries on the rolls of the five civilized tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, a bill was introduced today by Senator McCumber.

KATSURA IN POWER AS JAPAN CABINET FALLS

LONDON—Some months ago it was indicated in these columns that the Saionji cabinet in Japan might come to grief over its financial program before the year was out. This is exactly what has occurred. The refusal of the cabinet to support the war minister in his demands for two new army corps was followed by that minister's resignation. This has ultimately led to the fall of the cabinet, which was unable satisfactorily to replace him. Prince Katsura is consequently, as was pointed out at the time, in possession of the field and that powerful official will be able to appoint the ministry, which will reflect his political aims.

COUNT TERAUCHI PREMIER OF JAPAN

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—Count Terauchi, governor general of Korea and former minister of war in Japan, today was named as premier of Japan, to succeed the Marquis Saionji, who resigned.

CHARLESTOWN SEES TWO SCHOOL ROOMS IN TYPICAL SESSIONS

Parents of children in the Prescott and Warren school districts, Charlestown, were entertained last evening at an exposition of school methods that was a distinct innovation in public school practice. For more than two hours actual class room work, participated in by pupils and teachers, was in operation in the exhibition halls of both schools and was witnessed by two large and interested audiences. The plan was conducted to enable the parents to see the actual procedure of a present-day school and some of the educational influences directing the children to give them a greater understanding and sympathy toward the school and enlist their cooperation with it.

The exhibitions were arranged by Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley of the board of school superintendents. The plan was developed at the different schools under the direction of the masters. The programs included constructive lessons conducted by the teachers, recitations and other individual class work shown by pupils. Prominent place was given to the three Rs. History, geography, spelling, penmanship and music had places also on the program. Maurice J. O'Brien, master of the Prescott, and Walter J. Phelan, master of the Warren, presided over the exercises in their respective schools.

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Greeks Attack Avlona But Are Expected to Sign Armistice

LONDON—The Greek bombardment of Avlona has led to a protest from Rome and Vienna. The town is situated on the bay of the same name in that part of southern Albania which constitutes Epirus. The Greek claim to Epirus is as insistent as the Servian claim to Durrës and both will undoubtedly be strenuously resisted by Austria-Hungary and Italy.

The bombardment was caused by the refusal of the town to surrender, and the protest is justified by the intervening powers on the ground that the bombardment was directed against unfortified portions of the place. In spite of this incident it is believed that Greece will very shortly adhere to the terms of the armistice. In any case her delegates will join those of the quadruple alliance in the negotiations in London.

The present intention is that the delegates should meet in the foreign office. M. Danef, one of the most brilliant Bulgarian diplomats, has already left for England by way of Bucharest, where he is to discuss the question of Roumanian compensation. Whether or not Roumania had an understanding with the quadruple alliance before the outbreak of the war is unknown, but that she declined to help Turkey at a moment when her assistance would have been absolutely invaluable and in spite of some sort of understanding with the Porte is certain.

The other Bulgarian representative will probably be Prime Minister M. Gueshoff. The three Servians will be M. Stoyan Navakovich, former prime minister; M. Vesnich, minister in Paris, and M. Nikolitch, president of the Skupstina.

Montenegro has appointed M. Laza Mintchovitch, M. Popovitch, at one time ambassador in Constantinople, and Count Voinovitch, King Nikita's private secretary. So far no Greek representatives have been appointed, but the Ottoman delegates will be the Turkish ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, the ambassador in Germany, Osman Nizami Pasha, and the minister of commerce, Reshid Pasha.

In his review of the political situation in Europe yesterday before the Chamber of Deputies, M. Poincaré insisted, like other European premiers, upon the necessity of joint action and upon the dangers which would ensue from the discussion of isolated questions. He also spoke strongly on the subject of French interests in the near east and declared that France would help in supporting Turkey to rehabilitate herself if she would only undertake the necessary reforms in Lebanon and her Asiatic dominions.

FARM SUCCESS IS DISCUSSED BY TWO COLLEGE WOMEN

Miss Sarah Brooks of Radcliffe and Miss Helen Holmes of Smith, both managers of prosperous farms, at the vocational conference at Perkins hall Thursday afternoon told how they had made a success of agriculture.

Miss Brooks, whose farm is in Concord, said that more attention should be paid in New England to raising apples, and told what her own experience had been in making money from orchards. She advised a preliminary course at a state agricultural school, and then experience in working on a farm before going into the work for oneself. She also advised the raising of other fruits as well as vegetables, at any rate until

the apple orchards were sufficiently advanced to be profitable in themselves.

Miss Holmes, who farm is near Duxbury, spoke at length of how sandy soil used for raising turnips, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, beans and rye. She made a plea for greater cultivation of the grape in New England, saying that such cultivation would especially appeal as a means of livelihood to the immigrant population. If one wished chiefly to make money, Miss Holmes advised the specialty farm; for those who wished to reduce the high cost of living for themselves she advised the small home farm of the old New England type.

Both Miss Holmes and Miss Brooks emphasized the point that though there is plenty of hard work connected with farming it is in many ways an ideal vocation for women and can be made profitable.

The conference next Thursday afternoon will be on "Architecture."

RENT OF SCHOOL ROOM DISCUSSED

At a meeting of Somerville's aldermen last night, called to take action on the report of the public property committee relative to additions to the high school to relieve crowded conditions on Central hill, which has been pending several years, Alderman McCarthy introduced orders, one seeking to have the license committee of the board report on the petition of a company for the establishment of a mammoth oil plant in East Somerville.

The first of his orders requested the public property committee of the board to report by what right the school committee had allowed the free use of a room in the new Custer school to persons for private kindergarten purposes. The second order requested the city solicitor to give his written opinion on the legality of this action.

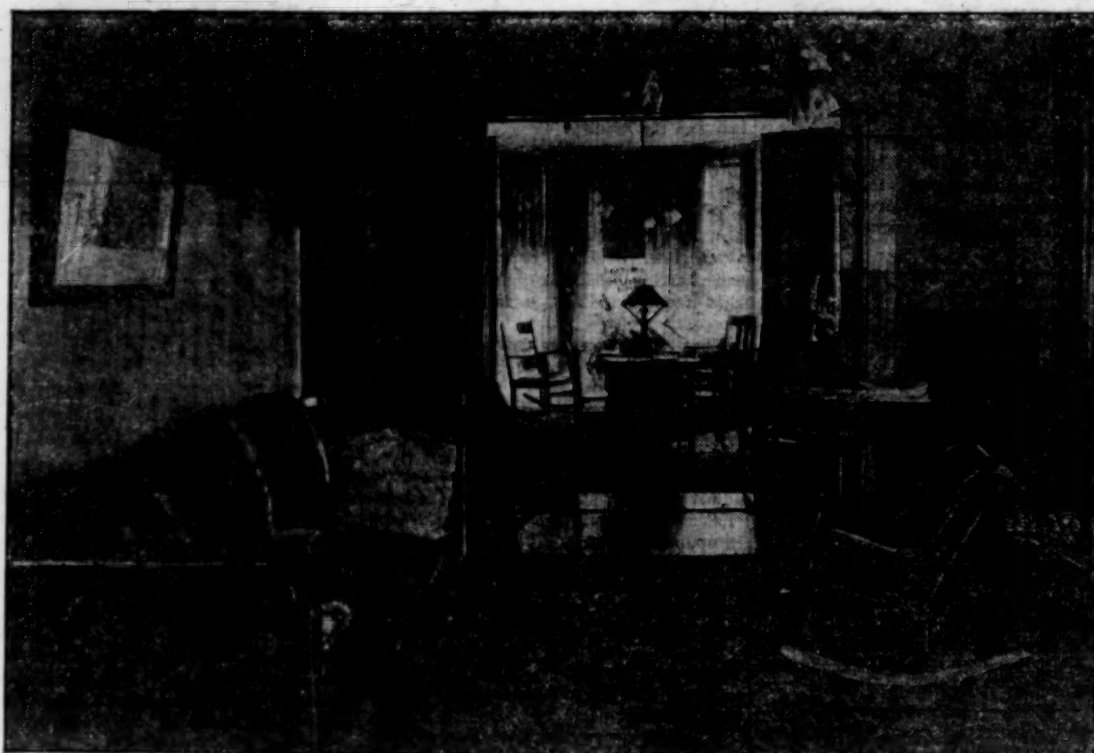
Alderman Hill said he did not believe any one had a right to occupy any room in a public building for private gain. The orders were unanimously adopted.

Alderman McCarthy then moved that a recess be taken in order that the license committee might have an opportunity to consider the petition of the Gulf Refining Company for the right to locate an oil plant at the foot of Roland street.

NEW HAVEN ROAD SUED BY MISS MORSE

NEWARK, N. J.—Miss Jennie Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse, former banker, asks the courts to annul the transactions by which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company secured control of the Metropolitan Steamship Company. As a shareholder in the steamship company she alleges it was improperly manipulated, giving the New Haven road a monopoly of the passenger and freight traffic water lines between New York and Boston.

ALL CLASSES ARE REPRESENTED IN THE CONCORD FRIENDLY CLUB



Girls in New England city here find opportunities for wholesome work and recreation

CONCORD, N. H.—The Friendly Club of this city is unique. It is not a working girls' club; it is not a Girls' Friendly Society; nor is it a Young Women's Christian Association. In some respects it is like these; in others it is totally different. It is inclusive, in that it includes all classes. It may be that a club of this sort succeeds in Concord as it might not in a place of a different character. Concord is not a mill town, and there is no large class of women whose occupation marks them distinctly from any others, and though of course

girls, headed, "We want you in our club." The leaflet also stated that the club had been formed "for the purpose of establishing a social center for women, which shall provide opportunity for friendly intercourse, mutual service, self-improvement and recreation." Then followed a description of the rooms, the privileges and the methods of joining. After the first month or two there was no regular solicitation for members, as the club grew so fast that in a little over a year it had increased from about 300 to nearly 800 members. In order that due care might be exercised in admitting applicants for membership it was decided that a committee on admission should be appointed from the executive board by the president, and new members of the club should first be elected by this committee. The committee in a quiet way look up each applicant before electing her. Unless it is absolutely necessary, the requirement also is made that two members of the club shall act as sponsors, and this helps to throw some of the responsibility for the election of each member upon the club instead of leaving it wholly to the admission committee.

Initial Undertakings

In the beginning the Woman's Club board contributed \$100 to enable the club to secure its rooms. The income thus far has been derived from membership fees. During the first winter a play was given by the dramatic department, having been written, drilled and staged by Mrs. Belle Marshall Lock. This netted the club \$271.38. Later a minstrel and vaudeville show was given by the girls to which their women friends were admitted; and this brought \$227 in. An old folks' concert was given for the club in the spring, and this brought \$100 more. Since that time a ways and means committee of energetic business girls has been formed for the purpose of discovering ways calculated to make the club self-supporting. Recently a bazaar was held in the assembly room and \$250 raised to pay for the piano.

The club rooms are open from 10 a. m. on week days and from 2 to 10 on Sundays. They consist of a small flat on the ground floor in the center of the business district, and include a parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and pantry. There is also a store that is used as an assembly room and which has a small screened piazza at the back. The rooms are attractive and comfortable. There are games, books and magazines; a hammock on the piazza, a piano in the assembly room. On cool days there is an open fire. Above all there is a matron whose tact and kindness have been the greatest factors in making the club a success.

At noon girls who are employed in stores and offices bring their lunches to eat in the dining room. The matron furnishes milk, soup and sandwiches practically at cost. People come to make appointments, to read or to rest or to use the work basket provided for emergencies. A girl often leaves her suitcase and comes back later to dress for an evening engagement. The matron mothers all the girls, helping them

their perplexities and caring for their comfort. One summer a group of girls dropped in after business hours and sat on the piazza and embroidered, while one read aloud. These girls did not know each other at first.

Management Plan

The management of the club is in the hands of a board of 14 directors. A nominating committee is appointed by the president and the officers are elected at the annual meeting. This gives the club an opportunity to vote against any one who may prove to be unpopular. Occasional club meetings are held for the discussion of matters that concern the whole club. This plan works well, because the members are more willing to abide by decisions arrived at by themselves than if the same things were proposed by the executive board. Then, too, these meetings increase interest in the affairs of the club and become a means of education to those who participate. There is no opportunity for criticism on the ground that "the board runs everything," and the board, on the other hand, is helped by thus learning what the girls' opinions are.

Classes in esthetic dancing, shirtwaist making, millinery, domestic science, singing, banjo and mandolin playing, literature, embroidery, basketry and dramatics were held the first winter. Besides the class work there have been entertainments and meetings for the whole club, and once a society circus was presented—open to members only—and was such a pronounced success that applications for club membership began to increase immediately.

Miss Mary Eastman, the president of the club, was formerly president of the



MISS MARY EASTMAN
President of the Friendly Club at Concord, N. H.

Woman's Club. She is the daughter of Samuel Eastman, and has had every advantage of college education and extensive travel. She is ready to help any good cause. Her sincerity has made her an important factor in the success of an ideal home for women and girls. Each summer she invites the members of the Friendly Club to enjoy an outing at Pineholm, her summer cottage on the Contoocook river. This invitation means an eight mile ride on the electric cars and a four mile trip by steamer on a picturesque river, with a warm welcome and refreshment at Pineholm.

Mrs. Frank S. Streeter is former vice-president and chairman of the furnishing committee. The officers of the club are as follows: Miss Mary C. Eastman, president; Miss Abba G. Eiske, first vice-president; Mrs. Henry H. Amisen, second vice-president; Miss Lucretia T. Blanchard, third vice-president; Miss Agnes Mitchell, secretary; Miss Lena M. Minot, treasurer; Miss E. Gertrude Dickerman, Mrs. Josiah E. Fernald, Mrs. Edgar C. Hoague, Miss Elizabeth M. Murphy, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Sargent, Mrs. Margaret A. Spencer, Miss Margaret Thayer and Mrs. John Vannoy, directors.

The present membership of the club represents nearly every occupation in which women are employed in Concord, besides 190 married women and 132 single women who have no occupation. Some time ago the membership was extended to people outside of Concord, and those from the outlying districts find its hospitable rooms a great convenience. In order that the club may serve as far as possible as a place of home privileges to young women who have no home in Concord, a vote of the executive board has granted to such members the privilege of receiving gentlemen callers in the parlors Thursday evenings between 8 and 10 o'clock.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION OPENED BY MEMBERS OF ROTARY CLUB

Marked by diversity of the exhibits, the show of the Boston Rotary Club opened this afternoon in Horticultural hall, and will close tomorrow evening.

The Rotary Club is made up of merchants, manufacturers and professional men. Every foot of exhibition space in Horticultural hall is taken up; in the main hall, in the loggia, in the lecture hall and small exhibition hall there are exhibitor's booths, no two showing the same feature. There are 123 booths.

The decorative scheme is attractive. Down the main hall there is a pergola covered with vines and lighted with hundreds of electric lights. In the loggia there is an archway of electrical and floral decoration and a large electrically lighted Rotary Club emblem. The other parts of the building are made attractive by small evergreen trees, flowers and lights, the booths being separated by white railings.

Primarily this exhibition is held for the pleasure of the Rotary club members and their families, but it is so unique that they decided to share their exhibition with friends. Tickets are free.

Formed three years ago as the first of a chain of 60 such organizations in the United States, Scotland, Canada, Ireland, Germany, France and Australia, the Boston Rotary club now has a membership of 180. Its motto is "Prosperity through mutual service." One of the interesting features of the show tonight will be an interchange of small gifts by all the exhibitors through the agency of a gift box.

GRAND JURY INDICTS BOOK MEN

An indictment for larceny was returned by the grand jury in the superior criminal court before Judge Brown today against Walter V. Dunton, Frank E. Daniels and George N. Fisher, three members of the alleged "de luxe" book sellers who are said to have obtained about \$80,000 from Boston people. They are charged with taking \$6300 from Frederick G. Carnochan, a Harvard student, living at Westmorley hall, Cambridge. He caused the arrest of Dunton and Daniels at the Hotel Lenox recently.

MR. BRIGGS GETTING SPEAKERS

Alton E. Briggs, executive secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, who is now in Washington at the national rivers and harbors congress, is engaging speakers for the annual dinner of the exchange, to be held in Boston, and investigating several legislative matters of importance to the exchange.

LABOR ASKING REFERENDUM ON EIGHT-HOUR ACT

In a petition filed with the election commissioners, today, a referendum of the question of the eight-hour law for city employees is sought by Representative-elect Lewis R. Sullivan of ward 20. In 1899 Boston accepted the legislative act that established the eight-hour day for the city and town employees. The Central Labor Union claims that this act is now practically useless.

J. R. MALEER DENIES REPORT

President James R. Maleer of the Boston American League Baseball Club stated this morning that as far as he knew, there is no truth in the report that has been circulated to the effect that Robert McRoy, treasurer of the club, is going to leave. Mr. Maleer said that Treasurer McRoy's standing as far as he is concerned is as sound as ever and that if Mr. McRoy gets through it will be on his own action, and through no action of the club. President Maleer leaves here for Chicago Monday afternoon to attend the annual meeting of the club.

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WARD'S

Leading Events in the Athletic World

COLGATE EXPECTS TO HAVE STRONG ELEVEN ON FIELD NEXT YEAR

Capt. F. A. Peterson Will Have All but One of This Year's Varsity Back Next Fall as Nucleus

F. A. SOMMERS COACH

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Followers of football at Colgate University are looking forward to the season of 1913 with the greatest amount of confidence ever known here. Prospects for a successful season never appeared as bright as they do this fall as only one of the players who were on the eleven this fall will be lost by graduation next June. This is Capt. R. C. Cook and while he will be missed, there are a number of candidates for the position who should make good.

Next year's eleven will be captained by Frederick A. Peterson '14 of Dalton, Mass. Captain Peterson is 22 years old, weighs 180 pounds and is a very versatile player. He graduated from Williston Seminary in 1910 and entered Colgate in the fall. He made the varsity eleven from the start playing at halfback and fullback his first two seasons. This fall he was shifted to center at which position he played the entire season with the exception of the game with Trinity when he played end. In the 25 games he has played, he has missed but two periods. He is very popular being a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and business manager of the Colgate Salamagundi.

Colgate had a very successful season this year. The team was coached by Frank A. Sommers, a former University of Pennsylvania halfback. The eleven won five games and lost two. It started out by winning from Cornell, 13-7. After that game five men were temporarily out of the line-up, and the following week the team lost to Amherst, 13-0. The following week Colgate defeated Trinity, 24-0, giving her her first defeat in three years. Then the team won from Rochester, Hobart and in the big game of the year, Syracuse, 7-0, making it the fifteenth game Colgate has won from them since 1890. They have won three and tied one. Colgate played West Point, 18-7, scoring on them in three minutes after the first kick-off.

COLUMBIA AND HARVARD WIN

NEW YORK—Squash teams of the Columbia University Club and the Harvard Club were the winners Thursday in the series of matches in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League championship tournament. Under the leadership of H. D. Bulkley the Columbia players proved themselves speedy and skillful. Upon the home courts, at Gramercy Park and Irving Place, the team defeated the Princeton Club team by 5 matches to 2. Playing on its home courts, the Harvard Club scored a clean sweep of seven matches against the team of the Heights Casino of Brooklyn. The summary:

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON
H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated S. H. H. Bird, Princeton, 15-2, 18-18.
F. S. Keeler, Columbia, beat Harold Tobey, Princeton, 15-4, 10-15, 15-7.
Arnold W. Kilduff, Princeton, beat H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, 15-6, 15-6.
R. W. Wigham, Columbia, beat W. B. Chamberlain, Princeton, 15-10, 15-6.
E. B. Whitman, Princeton, beat E. W. Perham, Columbia, 15-12, 9-15, 18-15.
M. L. Cornell, Columbia, beat A. Hagemeyer, Princeton, 15-17, 15-11.
Harold H. Kellogg, Columbia, beat George A. von de Muhl, Princeton, 15-7, 15-4.
HARVARD VS. HEIGHTS CASINO
George Whitney, Harvard, beat Charles M. Bull, Jr., Casino, 15-1, 15-9.
Hamilton Hadden, Harvard, beat Rudolph Geipel, Casino, 15-3, 15-11.
F. H. Davis, Harvard, beat Joseph O. Law, Casino, 15-3, 15-11.
L. Dupont, Harvard, beat D. D. Roberts, Casino, 15-9, 14-17, 15-11.
F. M. Blagden, Harvard, beat George Abbott, Casino, 15-6, 15-10.
Addison, Harvard, beat David Harvey, Casino, 15-13, 5-15, 15-13.
D. F. Phelps, Harvard, beat R. E. T. Riggs, Casino, 15-4, 15-4.

MALEENAN OFFERS \$600 TROPHY

NEW YORK—Henry McAlenan, a prominent member of the New York A. C., has offered a \$600 cup for the Irish-American A. C. annual indoor games, which will be held at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 6. The cup will be contested for three times and the runner scoring the most points will be awarded the trophy. McAlenan wanted the winner to become permanent owner of the trophy, but Secretary-Treasurer James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. said that the winner will have to turn the cup over to the club, as the prize is more valuable than the A. A. U. allows an athlete.

LESLIE TO COACH WEIGHT MEN

F. H. Leslie '12, former Harvard shot-putter and hockey star, who is now taking a graduate course at Technology, will coach the Tech weight men this winter. The institute track team has been rather weak in this event during the past year, and it is expected that Leslie will help out in this event and stretch out the lengths of the Tech shotputters who, although they look promising, are not getting much distance.

TO CAPTAIN CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM

HANOVER, N. H.—F. R. Marceau of Wollaston, Mass., was elected captain Thursday night of the Dartmouth College cross-country team. Marceau of the class of 1914 holds the college record for the two-mile cross-country run.

Veteran Football Player Who Is Expected to Lead Strong Eleven Next Year



CAPT. F. A. PETERSON
Colgate varsity football team

CHESS TOURNEY OF COLLEGE TEAMS TAKES PLACE SOON

Date Set for Quadrangular Match at Murray Hill Hotel, New York—To Play for Three Days

NEW YORK—E. A. Caswell, Yale, '06, secretary of the intercollegiate committee in charge of the annual chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, announced Thursday that the forthcoming meeting during the holidays, the twenty-first of the series, will be held at the Murray Hill hotel in this city on Dec. 22, 23 and 24.

The play hours will be from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. each of the first two days and from 12 noon to 8 p. m. on the third day. The quartets from each university will engage in a series of team matches on four boards, so that every one of the 16 players will be required to play three games. To the team obtaining the highest number of points will be awarded the custody of the intercollegiate chess cup, now in possession of Columbia.

The universities have not yet filed their teams with Secretary Caswell. Hermann Helms and Julius Finn have been invited to act as referees of the tournament.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

John Nee has signed a contract to manage the Dayton club of the Central League next year.

President F. J. Farrell of the New York American League Club has announced that there is no chance of his selling Chase.

When it is noted that the Toronto team for the International league batted for 293 for the season, it is little to be wondered at that it won the league pennant.

There now appears to be nothing in the way of the reelection of T. J. Lynch as president of the National League. The lineup of owners in the Fogel case indicates that he will have a big majority.

Lynchburg and Danville have been dropped from the Virginia league circuit and only six cities will have teams next year. They are: Portsmouth, Norfolk, Richmond, Newport News, Roanoke and Petersburg.

LETTERS GIVEN PRINCETON MEN

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton athletic committee has awarded the varsity "P" to the following men for playing in the Yale game: 1913, W. G. Andrews, H. Bluthenthal, C. C. Dunlap, W. J. Logan, T. T. Pendleton, W. G. Penfield; 1914, H. A. H. Baker, G. F. Phillips, W. J. Shenk, W. L. DeWitt; 1915, J. S. Baker, F. Trenkman, E. C. Waller, Eberstadt '13, was also awarded the letter as manager of the football team.

Numerals were awarded to the following men who played on the 1916 football team in the Yale or Harvard games: N. Biddle, H. G. Brown, G. Gillespie, F. Glick, B. Hayes, C. L. Heynderger, H. M. Lamberton, B. C. Law, E. Lee, W. D. Love, F. J. Payne, C. G. Semmens and E. L. Shea.

UNIVERSITY RACES FOR COXWAINLESS FOURS IN ENGLAND

Magdalen Wins at Oxford While at Cambridge Third Trinity Again Comes in Winner in the Final

VERY GOOD RACING

AT OXFORD
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—With an entry of only eight crews, the racing for the university "four-oars" was concluded within three days. The result was a fairly easy victory for the Magdalen crew, who thus regain the premier position which they held since 1905 until they were beaten, 12 months ago, by New College. As was expected, the latter college again made a good bid for first place, and it was unfortunate that these two crews had to meet in the first heats, for they would have had a close struggle in the final, though Balliol, who eventually were finalists, gave Magdalen a very good race. As it was, the winners showed superior form to the New College four. The table of results is as follows:

First heats.	Semi-final.	Final.
Christ Church Trinity (2) (24 crew)	Christ Church	Magdalen
New College Magdalen	Magdalen	beat
Merton Trinity (1)	Merton	
Balliol Magdalen (2)	Balliol	Balliol.

The Magdalen crew consisted of E. R. Burgess (Eton) bow; C. L. Baillieu (Melbourne, Australia); L. G. Wormald (Eton) and E. D. Horsfall (stroke).

The four-oars were first competed for at Oxford in 1840, and Magdalen's first victory was registered in 1878. The present season's result is the fifteenth win secured by that college.

AT CAMBRIDGE

As at Oxford, the entries for the coxswainless fours at Cambridge numbered eight. Plenty of good rowing was seen, though faulty steering may have contributed largely to the defeat of several of the crews. For the third year in succession Third Trinity won the final, and showed splendid form. They won their first and second heat with ease, and though they beat Pembroke by two lengths in the final, they seemed at one time to be anything but certain of a win. It was a struggle of styles, and the long and powerful stroke of the Etonians, all four of the winning crew hailing from the famous rowing school, was responsible for yet another victory.

Pembroke rowed a fine race, and their appearance in the final was a great surprise. This was achieved by two splendid victories over Jesus College and First Trinity, though both these crews lost much by bad steering. The results were as follows:

First heats.	Semi-final.	Final.
Trinity Hall Queens	Trinity Hall	Third Trinity
Third Trinity Calus	Third Trinity	beat
Pembroke Jesus (1)	Pembroke	
First Trinity Jesus (2)	First Trinity	Pembroke.

The Third Trinity crew consisted of L. S. Lloyd (Eton) bow, A. Drewe (Eton), R. Le Blanc Smith (Eton), G. E. Tower (Eton) stroke. Third Trinity have now won the event 22 times since it was inaugurated in 1849.

YALE CHANGES AQUATIC DATES

NEW HAVEN—Two important changes have been made in this year's schedule of the Yale varsity swimming team in the substitution of Harvard and McGill for Cornell and the Baltimore A. C. Harvard dropped out of the intercollegiate league in 1910, and this will be her first appearance in three years in an intercollegiate meet. The McGill University of Montreal will bring one of the strongest teams yet seen here. They are the champions of Canada and have among other stars George Hodgson, the swimmer who won the Olympic championships at Stockholm for the 400 and the 1500-meter swims. The schedule follows:

Dec. 13, C. C. N. Y. at New York.
Jan. 11, Columbia, at New Haven; 25, McGill at New Haven.
Feb. 8, Harvard at New Haven; 14, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 19, Princeton at New Haven.
March 8, Intercollegiate at Princeton.

LAFAYETTE RUNNERS ORGANIZED

EASTON, Pa.—The Lafayette University cross-country team has been organized and elected Caldwell, '13, captain, and Ellis, '14, manager. The team will remain a permanent organization in the future and will arrange a schedule of races with other Pennsylvania colleges. Professor Bruce will coach the team and have general supervision of the work.

A. A. IRWIN AS BUSINESS MANAGER

NEW YORK—Arthur A. Irwin was appointed business manager of the New York American league club by President Frank J. Farrell Thursday. Irwin, who has been the club's scout for several years, will no longer have the time to devote to those duties.

ONLY ONE CLUB ASKS FOR AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT

Homewood Country Club Is Not Likely to Get Meet as Last Year's Event Was Held in West

NEW YORK—According to the call for the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association in January, issued by Secretary R. B. Watson Thursday evening, only one applicant is mentioned for the national amateur championship—the Homewood C. C. of Flossmoor, Ill.

There is also one club applying for the national open championship, the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., which makes the proviso that the event be held previous to June 27.

There are two applications for the women's national championship, the Huntingdon Valley C. C. near Philadelphia, and the Wilmington C. C. in Delaware.

It is not at all likely that the national amateur championship will go to the West again next year, for it will be recalled that it was held last September at Wheaton. There is a general feeling that the tournament should be held in the East, consequently any one of the following clubs which have applied for the privilege of holding any of the big tournaments may be selected:

Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.; Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I.; Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.; and the Garden City Golf Club of Garden City, L. I. The Nassau Club, however, has expressed a preference for the women's competition, which was held this year at Manchester, Mass.

SIDELINE NOTES

Herbert has been elected captain of the Denver University eleven for next fall.

Gus Williams has been reelected captain of the Whitworth eleven for next year. He plays at tackle.

Ketcham and Brickley seem to be popular choice for all-American elevens this fall. It looks as if they would be on all the big ones.

Coach Sharpe expects to have a fine eleven at Cornell next fall. In Barrett he has a kicker of great promise who should make more than make up for the loss of Captain Butler.

Captain Ketcham should do much toward straightening out the coaching troubles at Yale. He is expected to be one of the most popular captains Yale has ever had.

Harvard and Princeton should now name their 1913 leaders. Neither one seems to be in any hurry and the chances are that the election at Harvard will not be held until next year.

J. H. Brown, the all-American guard on the Annapolis Academy eleven, whose kicking won the game for his team, is the former Mercersburg Academy player. He is a fine student and stands high in his class.

Coach A. L. Sharpe of the Cornell varsity eleven, gives Charles Keinath most credit for Pennsylvania's victory over Cornell Thanksgiving day. Keinath is the former Pennsylvania quarterback who scored for his alma mater at Ithaca this fall.

That B. F. Avery should refuse to allow his name to be used in opposition to Ketcham as Yale captain next fall shows a sportsmanship worthy of special mention. The other members on the team should also be commended for giving him a complimentary vote.

ANDOVER MAY MEET EXETER

ANDOVER, Mass.—The Andover Academy hockey candidates have been called out and are taking up soccer or lacrosse for their preliminary training. They will not begin the regular hockey practice until after the holidays. Captain Gould, Cook and Burnham, members of last year's team, are in school, with almost the entire last season's second squad. Andover has had a strong hockey team for the last three years. This year Exeter is seriously thinking of taking up the sport. It has sent a letter to Knight Wolley, the manager of the Andover hockey team, asking him to reserve a date.

TO BANQUET MALDEN ELEVEN

A banquet will be tendered to the champion Malden High school football team at the City Club Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. In addition to the members of the eleven, who will be the special guests of the committee, Captains Hoskie of Melrose, George Brickley of Everett, Dwyer of Melford and Doane of Somerville and the teacher-managers have been invited. Mayor Farrell of Malden will be toastmaster.

CHICAGO MAY GET CRAWFORD

CHICAGO—The possibility of a trade which will bring Crawford, Detroit's outfielder, to Chicago to play first base for the White Sox, was being hinted in baseball circles today. It was said that something relating to a deal would be talked between President Navin of the Detroit club and Manager Callahan of Chicago when the former comes to attend the American league meeting next week.

YALE ALUMNI PAPER TAKES UP SUBJECT OF COACHING SYSTEM

Makes Plea for Return in Part at Least to Policy That Was Successful—Present System Outgrown

GRADUATE WRITES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That Yale graduates are keenly alive to the coaching system for the varsity football team and a need for a change if that university is to continue to maintain its former high standard at this sport is very evident today, following the appearance of an editorial on that subject in the Yale Alumni Weekly. The editorial says in part:

"The personal element aside, Yale maintained an impressive supremacy in American college football for several decades, largely because she adhered to one consistent system year after year and profited by its accumulation of wisdom and experience.

"If a temporary defection from this old and established Yale custom has resulted in a situation which is unpalatable to the graduates, it ought not to be difficult to find out where the trouble lies and get back as rapidly as possible to the old status, or to such an approach to it as new conditions make possible.

"We cannot but believe that a return will now be made to the essentials of this old Yale football system.

"General athletics are a large part and a very fine part of the daily life of an average college undergraduate community. . . . They undoubtedly breed manliness and character. Intercollegiate contests by undergraduate teams give the same benefit. But . . . to make too much of a 'business' of them could only end in smothering the very thing which make them most valuable.

"It should be the purpose of the teams to win, fairly and capably. But to win it need not follow that the essential element in college sport be changed from what it always has been at Yale—undergraduate play. If there is any danger that recent recurrence will push Yale sports into such a predicament—a business made out of what ought to remain play—it is to be devotedly wished that such pressure as is necessary may be brought to stop proceedings."

W. L. Badger, '85, also contributes a letter to today's issue of the Weekly, in which he discusses the coaching system now in vogue at New Haven. He says, in part:

"Have not the events of the past few years proven to all Yale men that the system now in vogue, of a captain having complete authority over the nine, crew and football team—imposing upon him the responsibility of selecting a coach—has become outgrown?"

"It seems to me that the time has arrived when we should select an active, energetic committee, which has had experience, not only in athletics but in business matters, and that that committee should have charge and control of our athletics. . . . Unless this is done Yale cannot hope to compete successfully with Harvard, either in football or in any other branch of athletics."

WISCONSIN HAS 30 BASKETBALL CANDIDATES OUT

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin will usher in the basketball season tomorrow, when the conference champions of last year meet the Ripon quintet in the first practice contest.

The squad of 20 candidates which has been at work for more than a month was augmented this week by 10 football candidates. The gridiron men who possess ability at basketball are Capt. Van Riper, Van Gent, Keeler, Hinman, Bellows, Cohn, Berger, Schmidt and Schmitzer.

While Capt. Van Riper, Van Gent, Johnson, Harper and Sands must be held as mainstays owing to their experience on the varsity squad, there are a number of aggressive candidates who will make the race for permanent positions a spectacular one. The period of preparation will be featured by three games on the home floor, the first with Ripon tomorrow, and the others on the two following Saturdays with Beloit and Lake Forest respectively.

BRESNAHAN TO ATTEND MEETING

ST. LOUIS—R. P. Bresnahan has reconsidered his decision to appear before the special meeting of the National League board of directors in New York Monday and has advised his attorney in St. Louis that he will leave Toledo Saturday for Gotham. Bresnahan is going to the meeting with a bundle of evidence, and it is understood that he will appear before the directors prepared to convince them that he should collect no less than \$40,000 in addition to his 10 per cent of the profits for the past year from the Cardinal club.

KODJI YAMADA BEATS SLOSSON

PHILADELPHIA—Kodji Yamada, the Japanese billiardist defeated George Slosson Thursday night in the 18.2 ball game tournament, 400 to 100.

RATIONAL GOLF By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The following is taken from the Times report of the meeting to discuss the caddie problem:

A meeting organized by the Caddies Aid Association and the Agenda Club was held at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday afternoon in support of the movement for the improvement of the conditions of employment and prospects of golf caddies.

A. Lyttleton, M. P., presided, and he was supported by Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Jwen Seaman, Mark Allerton, B. Jenkin and others. Among those who wrote regretting their inability to be present were the Duke of Argyll, Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, who sent his hearty wishes for the success of the movement.

Owen Seaman said the average earnings of a golf caddie were nearly 13s. a week, for which he did on the average nine rounds—two on Saturday, two on Sunday, and five during the other days of the week. His enforced idleness for so many hours in the week was demoralizing. He seldom acquired the ordinary habits of industry, and in after life he showed a distaste for hard work. His pay was irregular. At certain periods of the year he was "flush" and extravagant; at other times poor and actually in need. In many cases the caddies' only shelter was little better than a cattle shed, in which they spent the greater part of their day. There were clubs that had built excellent clubhouses, where the caddies could have food, amusement, instruction, and entertainment in the evening.

Mr. Lyttleton said golfers recognized their obligation to the henchmen of their pleasures to make the conditions of their work more enjoyable and more profitable than they were at present. He spoke of the scheme now in force at the Voking Club, where a small fixed sum is paid to a certain number of boys in addition to their earnings, and they are regularly employed when not carrying on working on the course and in the club garden. He urged that caddies should only be engaged as caddies between the ages of 14 and 18, and that in their hours of leisure they should be taught the elements of horticulture and agriculture. The training and discipline thus acquired would enable them at the age of 18 to begin work on the land at a wage of 15s. to 16s. a week.

The real question they had to solve was that of enforced idleness. There could be no question of teaching them a skilled trade, because their first duty was to their employers, the golf club. But certain occupations, such as market gardening and the simpler forms of carpentering, could be managed by some system of shifts. There were certain non-golfing critics who contended that the only way to free a "blind-alley" was to block its entrance. He did not agree. So long as the conditions were sound he preferred to find an exit.

Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein expressed his sympathy with the movement, which, he thought, would help towards the solution of the problem of unemployment. Caddies were almost essential to the complete enjoyment of golf, and it was the duty of golfers to stir up local interest in such schemes as might be considered best for the welfare of the caddies.

B. Jenkin proposed that the earnings of the caddies should be pooled, and that they should be paid a regular wage from the fund. The balance should be used for their benefit. They should also be engaged for regular hours and be made to learn a trade in their spare time. The work must be compulsory, and the caddie's wages must depend upon his doing it. Then at the age of 18 they could turn him out disciplined to hard work.

It was not possible to compete with regular trades—although bootmaking was taught at Birkdale—because the raw material was expensive and the article, when produced, was often unsalable. But market gardening and kindred work was possible. A piece of ground near the club might be obtained rent free and seeds were fairly cheap. Produce was just as good when grown by a caddie as when grown by a skilled gardener. The members of the club could purchase the produce at something less than the market price, and so both they and the caddies would profit. A skilled gardener to take charge of the boys could be paid out of the caddies' fund. Farmers would be glad to get boys so trained. These schemes should be organized by the members of the clubs rather than by the committees.

Mark Allerton appealed for enthusiasm in the work, and H. A. Powell (chairman of the Surrey education committee) proposed a united appeal by the golf clubs of the country for a grant from the development fund of the board of agriculture.

The Rev. H. S. Pelham, who was lately head of the Birmingham Street Children's Union, spoke of the enormous importance, in addition to organization, of golfers taking a real personal interest in the boys and, if possible, their homes. He recommended the formation in each club of a "care committee," on which each member should take on himself the responsibility of trying to find a job for some one particular caddie.

The discussion was brought to an end by Colonel Satterthwaite, who has been the moving spirit of a very successful Caddies Association at Sandridge Park. He gave a few hints as to the formation of such associations, one of them being that ladies would be found to be invaluable upon the committees.

ENGLISH ATHLETE HAS WRITTEN ARTICLE ON AMERICAN ATHLETES

Famous Mile and Half-Mile Runner Issues Statement Defending System of Training in United States

PAPERS TO BLAME

(By the United Press)

LONDON—P. J. Baker, former president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, in an article published today, came strongly to the defense of the American contenders in last summer's Olympic games at Stockholm, and denounced the British sporting writers who have been criticising "American training methods."

"For months," he said, "our papers have been full of statements that the American runners were guilty of every foul on the calendar. For months they have been urging that this noble nation of sportsmen must retire from a competition which they cannot win without staining the pure, unsullied virginity of their amateurism. The members of the team have not been saying these things because they know they are untrue and unjust.

"The argument is this: No team can win the Olympic games without training similar to that indulged in by the Americans; such training is professional in nature and in spirit. It reduces the games to the level of commercial enterprise; we cannot undertake it without degrading what has always been, for us, a splendidly rough and ready sport into a business which is inconsistent with our high ideals of amateurism."

"The American athlete specializes on one or two events; before any race of importance, he devotes most of his energies and time to his training. He has a coach who is a professional. He has behind him an organization managed by paid organizers.

"That is the 'American' method, every single feature of which can be found in an advanced stage of perfection in the organization of English rowing or English cricket or English football. Who specializes more than the English oarsman? England will win the Olympic games when she is prepared to apply 'American methods.'"

BIG BANQUET FOR HARVARD ELEVEN

That the Harvard varsity football team of 1912 will receive one of the greatest ovations ever given a victorious Crimson eleven is evident from the plans made by the Harvard Club of Boston for the banquet which is to be given for the men this evening at the Copley Plaza. The dinner will be at 7 o'clock, and the committee in charge plans to make this the largest Harvard dinner ever held in Boston.

In addition to the invitations sent to the members of the university football team and the freshman team, many other football men, both undergraduates and graduates, as well as the coaches, have been invited. It is expected that between 550 and 600 graduates will attend. Coach Haughton and other men prominent in Harvard athletics past and present will speak. Maj. H. L. Higginson will preside at the speaking, and Dean Briggs will act as toastmaster.



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PARTY COMMITTEES EXPENDED \$178,476 IN STATE CAMPAIGN

A total of \$178,476.73 was expended by the state committees of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties in the recent campaign, according to statements filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the time for filing expired at 5 p. m. Thursday.

In addition, there were scores of statements from smaller committees and candidates and one personal statement not required by law from Charles H. Davis of Boston and Yarmouth, showing that he had made over 150 contributions to the cause of the Progressive party, amounting to \$24,440.40.

The statement of the Democratic city committee of Boston showed a deficit of \$5002.54. There were total expenditures of \$10,286.00 during the campaign with additional expenses of \$1475.23, making a total of \$11,761.23. Mayor Fitzgerald and Representative Martin M. Lomasney each contributed \$1000.

The Democratic state committee's receipts and expenditures were \$20,057.08. The highest contributor was William F. Fitzgerald, who gave \$10,400. Governor Foss contributed in all \$7002.08. John F. Fitzgerald \$1500, Democratic national committee \$865; Augustus L. Thorndike and David I. Walsh \$500 each, Daniel J. Kiley and Charles B. Strecker \$250 each, Joseph P. Lomasney \$200.

The total expenditure of the Progressives was \$32,039.78 and the receipts \$53,392.70. This does not include the expenditures by Candidate Bird other than his \$5000 contribution to the state committee.

The expenses of the Republican state committee were \$97,359.87.

The legislative committee, which conducted the campaign for the election of a Republican Legislature, expended \$18,475, of which \$16,900 came from the state committee. Of the balance William P. Wharton and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge contributed \$500 each.

The Republican Club of Massachusetts shows total receipts of \$7709 and expenditures of \$7630.18. The largest contributors were Arthur F. Estabrook and Lewis Parkhurst, \$500 each; Eben S. F. Ray and Lucius Tuttle, \$200 each.

David I. Walsh of Clinton, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, expended \$2700.46 in his campaign.

COLUMBIAN LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS, HAS INSTALLATION



E. BENTLEY YOUNG

Officers were elected and installed by Columbian lodge at the Masonic Temple last evening. The Rev. George J. Prescott was installed for the second time worshipful master by the Rt. Wor. E. Bentley Young, who also inducted the other officers except himself. Mr. Young is treasurer of the lodge and his installation was conducted by Secretary William T. R. Marvin, who is a past master of the lodge. The marshal was Wor. W. Clifton Jones of Westboro.

Other officers were installed as follows: Senior warden, Howard M. Fletcher; junior warden, Franklin C. Johnson; senior deacon, Elmer C. Read; junior deacon, H. La Rue Brown; senior steward, George L. Willey; junior steward, Ralph H. Hallett; chaplain, the Rev. John Matteson; marshal, Edward H. Kavanagh; color bearer, Frederick G. Storey; inside sentinel, Fayette G. Dayton; tiler, Wor. Benjamin Wesley Brown.

Worshipful Master Prescott worked the third degree on four candidates. Wor. Moses C. Plummer worked the third on one. A luncheon followed the degree work. There were about 170 members of Columbian lodge present.

The junior steward of the past year, F. E. B. Converse, was unable to serve again and was succeeded by Mr. Hallett. The other officers are the same as last year.

GRAND MASTER GETS A CLOCK

Grand Master Everett C. Benton, during a visit to Dorchester lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Uphams corner Thursday evening, was the recipient of a crystal mantle clock, the face of which bore the inscription: "Presented to Most Worshipful Everett C. Benton, Grand Master, by Dorchester Lodge, U. D., Dec. 5, 1912." The presentation was made by Worshipful Master Schellenbach in behalf of the members.

STREET STANDS PAY BOSTON A REVENUE OF ABOUT \$26,000

Boston's revenue from street stands this year will be approximately \$26,000, the largest sum received by the city from this source since 1907, when the act licensing these stands was passed. According to figures issued today by Frank L. Murphy, head of this department, the city's income from street stands since 1907 is \$127,006.

Permits issued this year number 1117, the greatest number that have been issued since license fees were established. Under the statute of 1907 fees were fixed at sums varying from \$5 to \$100. Prior to that time the city had received no revenue from merchants who used sidewalks and other space owned by the city on which to display their wares.

The first year under the licensing system the city's income was \$15,242. From Feb. 1, 1908, the income was \$10,606. The following year the department realized \$23,139 and on Jan. 31, 1911, the total had grown to \$25,139.

The stand licensing branch of the street department cooperates with the police in issuing licenses. The police commissioner makes his recommendations, based on reports from the captain of police, and they are adopted by the licensing division.

MUSIC

With Romaldo Sapia assisting as pianist, Mme. De Vere-Sapia, soprano, gave a song recital in Jordan hall Thursday afternoon, presenting an extensive program of works by Italian, French, German and American composers. The work of the singer was applauded by a good-sized audience and was of a kind to engage the interest of listeners for its direct communicating qualities both in note and word.

The artist's voice is of extraordinary capacity in expression and execution, has the full soprano range, rising to brilliant coloratura heights and going down with a full tone to the low register of the mezzo singers. The color is usually of a rich quality, varying with the epoch of composer and sentiment of poet. With a little more pianity in performing florid passages, and with a little more art in the attack and release of high tones, Mme. De Vere-Sapia would be a singer to command the applause of crowds. Sometimes the intonation is not absolutely accurate in passages that rapidly ascend or descend. Sometimes notes are slurred in roulades that continue for a number of measures on a sustained accompanying harmony. But even with flaws of technical command the singer makes her songs interesting. She manages to get the thought of the music and of the words to her hearers in a way that takes a genuine hold; and that is more than many singers do with a more facile equipment.

Some would say that this artist's methods of interpretation are too much of the old school to be wholly satisfying. But why should listeners go to a concert with their minds made up that only the latest thing in vocal style is the right thing? What difference does it make, if we enjoy what we hear? With ingratiating art Mme. De Vere-Sapia sang the ballad of Gomes, "There was a Prince," with impressive characterizing power she read the Eros aria from Massenet's "Thais"; she realized in a happy pictorial manner the descriptive point of Lotorey's "Fountain of Caracot." The words of all the songs, whether they were of Wolf, Strauss, Bizet or Huss, reached the listener with their linguistic as well as with their poetic value.

The artist was sympathetically accompanied by Mr. Sapia. The piano was a distinctly assisting factor in the performance, rather than an independently interpretive one. Thus the accompanist, like the singer, was conservative in method and helped produce a concert that was reminiscent rather than modern in its general effect.

HARVARD CHOIR SINGS
At Appleton chapel, Harvard University, Thursday afternoon the college choir of male voices, A. T. Davison, Jr., director, gave a recital of sacred music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, presenting works in Latin by Hassler, Palestrina, Arcadelt, Vittoria and Viadana, and two Christmas stanzas, "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming," by Praetorius. All the music was sung without accompaniment. The chapel was filled by university men, residents of Cambridge and others.

The seven short pieces were rendered with that historic enthusiasm which is in evidence in academic performances of music as nowhere else, and was listened to by the university congregation with that interest which is to be found only in a college community, where contemplation of the artistic and intellectual triumphs of past epochs is a habit. There was opportunity for conductors of male singing societies to learn truth and appropriateness of choral interpretation in Dr. Davison's reading of the beautiful music of Praetorius. There was opportunity for members of singing societies to learn the value of fidelity to the purpose of ancient composers, in the reading of the vocal lines of Viadana by the college chorists.

Worshipful Master Schellenbach in behalf of the members.

This new lodge initiated its first master mason, the honor of receiving him being accorded Senior Warden George M. Rogers. The worshipful master was assisted in the further ceremonies by the grand master, Past Master Albott and Past Master Foster of St. Pauls.

"SAIL FROM BOSTON"

The Directors of the Port of Boston have now brought to a conclusion negotiations begun two years ago by the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., and have signed contracts with the Hamburg American Steamship Co., under which that company will give to Boston the services of the four largest and best equipped boats it is now operating.

The Hamburg American Line owns more steamers, has a far larger tonnage and gathers more traffic than any other steamship company in the world. It has been for many years developing a freight traffic at the port of Boston. In co-operation with the Port Directors it now offers Boston and New England the greatest opportunity in development of passenger traffic ever offered to any port in the world.

The Cunard Steamship Co. is already operating from the port of Boston two of the largest transatlantic steamers which in comfort and convenience are the equal of any plying from any American port.

The White Star Line is operating first-class passenger services from Boston to Liverpool and the Mediterranean. Four other transatlantic passenger lines already make Boston a terminus, and overtures have been made by three other lines for a Boston terminus.

The New England Railroad Lines invite the people of New England to co-operate in this development of business for New England. To that end the Boston & Maine and New Haven Railroad systems are summoning their agents into conferences to perfect plans of co-operation with the people of New England. Information by cards or circulars will be placed with every railroad station agent in New England for free distribution, and the public will be invited to make liberal use of these in writing friends.

Our united slogan should be, "Sail from Boston; But First See New England."

The ambition of a large majority of the people of the United States is to visit Boston and New England. So far as they are ocean travelers they can most advantageously do this by making Boston their sailing port.

People who have Western friends or connections, or who do business with Western interests, are invited to send their names and addresses to the "New England Railroad Lines, Room 492, South Terminal, Boston, Mass.," that they may be supplied directly with literature by the distribution of which in their letters and correspondence they may assist to build up the business of New England.

CHARLES S. MELLEN,
President

POSTAL AND EXPRESS MEN TELL HOW TO SEND HOLIDAY MAIL

Recommendations to facilitate the prompt delivery of holiday gifts have been made by Postmaster General Hitchcock and express company officials.

The postal instructions are, in part:

1. Postage on all matter should be fully prepaid.
2. All packages should be fully and plainly addressed.
3. The sender's name and address should be placed in the upper left hand corner of the envelope or wrapper.
4. All mail should be securely packed and wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking. Mail other than first-class must be so wrapped that the contents of the package may be examined easily by postal officials.
5. Third and fourth-class packages may bear a written designation of the contents, or a simple inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence.
6. Packages should be prepared, wrapped and addressed before being presented for mailing, and should be deposited as soon as ready and as early in the day as possible.
7. All valuable letters and parcels not be placed on either side of packages. Where such imitations of stamps are used, the mail will be returned to the sender. However, adhesive stickers, labels or seals, which do not resemble postage stamps, and do not bear numerals, may be affixed to the reverse side of domestic mail matter.
8. Registry stamps are not valid for the payment of postage, but only to cover the fee on registered matter.
9. Through carelessness in preparing merchandise for mailing during the holiday season last year, Mr. Hitchcock states, more than 37,000 parcels were not delivered. Nearly 8000 were for delivery in foreign countries, being held as undeliverable because the senders neglected to place their addresses on the wrappers or to affix the requisite customs declarations, as required by the several parcel post conventions.

The express companies advise: Ship your package early—by Dec. 15 if possible. Use wooden boxes with plenty of excelsior for packing glass and other fragile articles, which cannot otherwise be safely carried.

Write the address distinctly and in full on the box or package. Tags are frequently torn off and lost.

If you want to prepay the charges, write the word "Paid" in large, plain letters on the package.

Insist upon a receipt and see that the amount paid and the value are marked on the receipt and on the package.

Write your own address in full somewhere on the package. Enclose a card in each box or package bearing your name and address and the name and address of the consignee; in this order that, should the outer markings be destroyed, the inner mark will insure prompt forwarding and delivery.

If paper is employed for wrapping, use only the strongest, and tie with strong cord.

If the package contains anything of perishable nature, write the word "Perishable" in large plain letters on the box or package, which will call for special attention and delivery.

Obviate all old addresses on boxes or wrappings.

SOME PRESENT AND PROPOSED MONTHLY COMMUTATION RATES

Station	Distance Miles	Single Fare Cents	Monthly Present	Monthly Proposed	Ticket Reduction
Boston to					
Bridgewater	N. H.	26	55	\$17.00	\$0.00
Brockton	N. H.	20	49	9.00	8.30
Danvers	B. & M.	19	45	10.00	7.50
Gloucester	B. & M.	32	73	12.50	10.10
Littleton	B. & M.	32	71	11.20	10.40
Lowell	B. & M.	26	60	12.00	9.00
Mansfield	N. H.	36	59	11.50	9.00
Marlboro	N. H.	32	58	12.80	10.40
Natick	B. & A.	18	41	10.00	7.65
Seaside	N. H.	37	60	12.80	9.75
South Framingham	B. & A.	32	50	11.00	8.70
Westboro	B. & A.	32	72	13.50	10.40

DEPARTMENT FOR WATERWAYS URGED

WASHINGTON—The ninth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress closed this afternoon with the reelection of these chief officers: President, Senator-elect Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana; vice-president, S. A. Thompson of Indiana, and sergeant-at-arms, John I. Martin of Missouri. The congress was invited to meet at San Francisco in 1915.

Resolutions were adopted commending the Sixty-second Congress for its adherence to the principle of annual rivers and harbors appropriations, for its grant of immunity from tolls upon ships engaged in coastwise trade, and for giving protection to water-borne commerce against railroad ownership or control of water lines.

Congress was urged to appropriate each year not less than \$50,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, and to establish a department of public works with a cabinet officer at its head.

**PLACES URGED FOR
PARKING OF CARS**

Recommendation that Temple place and the Common side of Tremont street be used as a parking space for automobiles during the theater hours was made at last evening's meeting of the Electric Vehicle Club of Boston at the City Club.

Plans were also projected for the establishment of an electric cooperative garage in the down town district.

T. W. SURETTE TALKS ON BRAHMS

Thomas Whitney Surette, the musical lecturer, who opened his series of three talks on the composer Brahms at Fenway Court music room this morning, attended a rehearsal of a recital at the New England Conservatory of Music Thursday afternoon, when the Brahms piano trio in C minor, the subject of his lecture, was played by Francis Snow, Rudolph Ringwall and Miss Virginia Stickney. At the close of the lecture Mr. Surette, talking with a representative of the Monitor, said that he had just arrived in Boston from Pittsburgh and that he was going to make a short visit at his home in Concord.

"I am a staff lecturer to the extension of Oxford University," said Mr. Surette; "but I am not in the United States in any official capacity. I arrived three weeks ago from Europe and shall lecture all the season in America, covering about as much ground as I did last season, when I traveled 38,000 miles on my musical lecture tours. The music of Brahms is one of my subjects this season and it is one of those for which I have the greatest enthusiasm."

CADETS RAISE FUND FOR TRIP
Companies A, B and H, fifth regiment, M. V. M., known as the Charlestown cadets, gave a concert and assembly last night, in the armory to raise funds for the regiment's expenses on the inauguration trip to Washington in March. The entire fifth regiment will make the trip to the capital, the cost being about \$20 per man.

Francis J. Lounbury, sergeant-major, officiated as floor director, and was assisted by First Sergeants James J. Kearney, Co. H, Ely C. Menway, Co. B, and Arthur W. Dodge, Co. A. Members of the companies acted as aids.

PASSES FOR B. & M. ARE TO BE ISSUED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Circulars received at the Boston & Maine railroad headquarters here yesterday told that in the future employees of the road will ride on the road on passes. Employees who have been with the road five years or less will be given semi-annual passes, those having been in the employ of the road from five to 10 years get annual passes over the division on which they work, and those working over 10 years are to get passes good over all divisions of the road, while those over 15 years with the road will have passes for themselves and wives over all divisions.

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TEXT OF DEMURRER AS FILED IN WILL SUIT PETITION

Answer in Latest Action
Brought in New Hampshire
to Obtain Control of Prop-
erty of Mrs. Eddy

CONCORD, N. H.—In answer to an amended petition of plaintiffs in the case of George W. Glover and others against Gen. Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, counsel for the defendant has filed with the clerk of the superior court for the county of Merrimack their demurrer. Permission to amend in connection with the allegation that the residuary clause of the testatrix's will was void because the purpose of the gift was the pecuniary profit of donee, was allowed by the supreme court when it handed down its opinion of May 6, 1912, in which it was declared that the facts submitted to the court showed that the residuary clause created a valid trust.

In that part of the opinion giving leave to amend the court said that facts essential to the conclusion that the necessary effect of promoting Christian Science was to enrich private owners were not alleged and "if material facts have been omitted the plaintiff will be given permission to amend."

Counsel for the plaintiffs filed their amended petition Nov. 15, in which is set forth in considerable detail alleged facts regarding the organization and growth of the Christian Science movement.

The amended petition also seeks to show that it is against public policy to allow The First Church of Christ, Scientist, to hold in trust the property which it would receive as the residuary legatee of the estate of Mrs. Eddy.

The demurrer to the plaintiff's amended petition was filed by the first of Streeter, Demond, Woodworth and Sullivan of Concord, and was concurred in by the Massachusetts members of counsel for defendant, Elder, Whitman & Barham, William A. Morse and Leon M. Abbott. The demurrer follows:

The supreme court having, on May 7, 1912, for the reasons set forth at length in its opinion then filed (76 N. H. 393-425), sustained the defendant's demurrers to the plaintiff's amended bill or petition in this cause as the same then stood, and adjudged that—

"Upon the facts before the court, the residuary clause creates a valid trust. Unless the plaintiff amends his bill, the executor should be advised to pay over the balance of the estate to trustees found duly qualified and appointed by the probate court. With this decree the plaintiff's petition should be dismissed." (76 N. H. at 425) —

And the plaintiff's motion for a rehearing having been denied by said supreme court, and the plaintiff having now, on Nov. 15, 1912, filed in this court two further and final amendments to his said bill, which amendments are dated Nov. 13, 1912, and numbered I and II respectively;

Now come the several defendants in this cause, including Josiah E. Fernald, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Mary Baker Eddy, who has been substituted as a party defendant in place of Henry M. Baker, the original executor of her will, lately deceased, and by protestations, not obfessing all or any of the matters and things contained in said final amendments to be true as therein set forth and alleged, jointly and severally demur as follows to said amendments and to the plaintiff's bill as thereby amended:

I. Said defendants renew their previous demurrers of Feb. 4, July 1 and July 22, 1911, which have been sustained by the supreme court as to the original bill and the prior amendments thereto, and hereby replead the same in full to said final amendments of Nov. 13, 1912, and to the bill as thereby amended.

II. Said defendants further demur, generally, to both of said final amendments, and to the bill as thereby amended, upon the grounds that—

(1) No facts are well pleaded in said amendments which, either taken by themselves or in connection with the averments of the original bill and the prior amendments thereto, show that the residuary clause of the testatrix's will is void or illegal, or that the trust thereby created is not a valid charity, or that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief sought or to any relief, in equity or at law; but on the contrary

(2) All the averments contained in said amendments are either (a) wholly immaterial in law and scandalous and impertinent, or (b) mere argumentative legal conclusions, manifestly erroneous and untenable or at least unsupported by any facts alleged, or (c) mere repetitions, without substantial change, of averments which appear in the original bill or prior amendments and have already been adjudged demurrable and without merit by the supreme court.

III. Without waiving the foregoing general demurrer, said defendants further and specially demur to said final amendment numbered I and its several averments as follows:

1. To the introductory part of said amendment I, wherein the plaintiff attempts to explain what he meant by his original bill and prior amendments, they demur upon the grounds that such attempted explanation is an immaterial quibble; that the meaning of said original bill and prior amendments depends upon the natural import of their language and not upon the unexpressed intention of the pleader; that it has been adjudged by the supreme court, and is the established law of the case, that the averments of said original bill and prior amendments do not show any invalidity

in the residuary trust upon any construction of which the same are capable; and that, whether the plaintiff intended so to admit and allege or not, it clearly appears from the facts set forth in said original bill and prior amendments, from the books which by reference are made a part of the bill, and from facts of which the court will take judicial notice, that the "religion of Christian Science" as taught by the testatrix is a religion.

2. To so much of said amendment I as alleges that "the so called 'religion of Christian Science' as taught by Mrs. Eddy is not a religion, but is a system of faith cure for disease," the defendants demur both upon the ground last herein stated and because the supreme court has already adjudged that

"The allegation that Christian Science is not a religion, but a system of faith-cure for disease, does not help the plaintiff." (76 N. H. at 419.)

3. To so much of said amendment I as alleges in one or another form that the religion of Christian Science as taught by the testatrix (the promotion and extension of which is the purpose of the residuary trust) is a privately owned business, belonging to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, or to some or all of the constituent members of that church, the defendants demur upon the ground that such allegation of private ownership is a mere conclusion of law which is unsupported by any well pleaded averments of fact and cannot possibly be true. And for a more particular statement of this ground of demurrer the defendants say—

(a) That it appears from the facts set forth in the bill itself and from the books therein referred to and made a part thereof, and that it is also a matter of common knowledge and a matter judicially noticeable by the court and recognized by the supreme court in its recent opinion in this case, that said religion of Christian Science as taught by the testatrix is not in any proper sense of the term a "business," but is a system of religious and therapeutical doctrines and beliefs; and

(b) That said religion is accordingly incapable of private ownership by any church or other corporation or association, or by any individual or individuals, because there can in law be no such thing as private property in metaphysical doctrines, human beliefs, or abstract ideas.

4. To so much of said amendment I as alleges in substance that the religion of Christian Science as taught by the testatrix is analogous in law to a privately owned patented machine or secret manufacturing process, the defendants demur upon the grounds—

(a) That such allegation is mere argument.

(b) That said religion is not only incapable of private ownership, as above set forth, but is also legally incapable of being patented.

(c) That so far from the therapeutical or other doctrines of said religion being "secret," it appears from the averments of this very amendment (with respect to the number of members and practitioners of said Boston church) that those doctrines are known to thousands of persons; it further appears from the bill that those doctrines are expounded in published writings which can be purchased and studied by the entire world; and the primary purpose of the residuary trust, as appears on the face of the will, is to extend the public knowledge of those doctrines.

5. To so much of said amendment I as alleges in one or another form that The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, is not really a church but is a private business association, formed for the purpose of teaching and practicing for profit the doctrines of said religion; that some or all of the members or practitioners of said church, and its directors as a preferred class, are the private owners of said church and its "faith-cure business" (so termed by the plaintiff), and as such are entitled to all the profits of said business; and that the property of said church, now held or hereafter acquired, constitute business assets divisible among its members on dissolution;—to all such scandalous allegations the defendants demur upon the grounds—

(a) That such allegations are mere legal conclusions, unsupported by any facts well pleaded; that they are repugnant to the admissions elsewhere contained in the bill (original bill, article V, and first amendment, articles XIV and XVI) that said church is "a religious society" which was organized and exists and holds its property solely for the purpose of promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by the testatrix; and that it appears not only from those and other admissions of said church, which is made by reference a part of the bill, that said church is not a privately owned business association but a religious and charitable body, whose property is held exclusively for the charitable purpose for which said church was established.

(b) That such allegations are wholly immaterial even if true, because it has been adjudged by the supreme court, and is the established law of the case, that said bequest is not a gift to or for the benefit of said Boston church (76 N. H. 402, 404, 405) but is a trust for the general promotion and extension of the testatrix's religious and therapeutical doctrines, to be administered by "trustees found duly qualified and appointed by the probate court" (ib. 425). It follows that the only effect upon said trust of the alleged private business and proprietary character of said Boston church would be to prevent the trustees, in the course of administration, from contributing any portion of the trust fund to that particular church; and that the validity of the trust itself, and the trustees' right to administer it by other methods of a charitable and lawful nature, would no more be affected thereby than a trust for the general advancement of medical science is deprived of its charitable character by the fact that the members of the medical profession carry on the practice of that science as a business, for

their own private pecuniary profit.

6. To so much of said amendment I as alleges in substance that the execution of said residuary trust, i. e., the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science as taught by the testatrix, will result, and was intended by the testatrix to result, in the enrichment of said First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, by increasing its revenues, and in the private enrichment of its directors, practitioners and members by enhancing their respective incomes and (in the event of a dissolution of said church) their "liquidation dividend," the defendants demur upon the further grounds—

(a) That such supposed enhancement of church revenues and private fortunes is purely conjectural and problematical.

(b) That such enhancement is not the expressed or apparent object of the residuary trust as declared, but will, if it occurs at all, be a wholly indirect consequence of the execution of the trust; that the trust tends only incidentally to produce such enhancement, in the same way that a trust for the propagation of the Holy Scriptures tends incidentally to enhance the incomes of Bible publishers by increasing the demand for Bibles; and that such indirect and incidental tendency, on the part of a bequest for a public charitable object, to enlarge private emoluments, in no way affects its charitable character or its legal validity.

(c) That the legal implication from the provisions of the will is that the testatrix's intention, in creating the residuary trust, was to extend and propagate for the general benefit of humanity the religious and therapeutical doctrines in which she believed, and that even if she foresaw that some enhancement of private emoluments might indirectly and incidentally result, such enhancement was no part of her primary purpose; and this legal implication cannot be contradicted by speculative and unprovable allegations as to the testatrix's actual intent or hidden motive.

IV. Without waiving their general demurrer, said defendants further and specially demur to said final amendment numbered II, wherein the plaintiff alleges that the purpose of said residuary trust, viz., the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science as taught by the testatrix, is in various respects pernicious and contrary to the public policy of this state, upon the grounds—

(1) That each and all of the allegations of said amendment II are merely repetitions, in somewhat different verbal form but without change in substance, of allegations to the same effect contained in the plaintiff's bill as previously amended and particularly in article XXV of his amendment of July 20, 1911, which allegations have already been adjudged by the supreme court, in its above mentioned opinion in this case, to show no cause for pronouncing the residuary trust void as pernicious in its tendencies or as contravening public policy.

(2) That even if any of the averments of fact in said amendment II, with respect to the alleged pernicious character of Christian Science and of the methods of its practitioners, are substantially different from the averments on that subject appearing in the bill as previously amended, such difference is immaterial in law and does not entitle the plaintiff to maintain the bill, because the question whether the practice of Christian Science is contrary to the public policy of this state as pernicious in its tendencies and effects is not now open to judicial investigation. It was adjudged by the supreme court in said opinion, and is the established law of the case, that the public policy of the state is primarily a matter to be determined by the Legislature rather than by the judiciary; that Laws of 1897, c. 63, § 11, shows a legislative determination that Christian Science practice is not obnoxious to that policy; and that "this conclusion of the Legislature binds the court" (76 N. H. at 423).

Wherefore, and for other good reasons to be shown to the court, said defendants say that they are not bound in law or equity to answer the plaintiff's bill as the same now stands amended, and pray that the foregoing demurrer may be sustained; that the defendant administrator de bonis non may be decreed to pay over the testatrix's residuary estate to duly qualified trustees, in accordance with the decision of the supreme court heretofore rendered; and that with such decree the plaintiff's amended bill may be dismissed, with the costs to these defendants by them incurred herein.

JUVENILE COURTS TO BE DISCUSSED

Boston section, council of Jewish women, will hold "juvenile court day" at its next meeting Saturday afternoon, Dec. 14, at Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue. The subject will be "Juvenile Courts from the Viewpoint of the Probation Officers." The list of speakers includes Mrs. Kate R. Borovoy, agent of the Boston section, Council of Jewish Women, and attendant at the Boston juvenile court; Roy M. Cushman and John B. O'Hare, probation officers of the Boston juvenile court; Miss Lucy Hutchins, probation officer of the Cambridge district court; George S. Paine, probation officer of the Brockton district court, and Miss Katherine Weisman, attendant at the Boston juvenile court.

PRESIDENT SANDERS RESIGNS

TOPEKA, KAN.—The resignation of Dr. Frank Knight Sanders from the presidency of Washburn College is announced. Dr. Sanders is a graduate of Yale '88, and was dean of its divinity school from 1901 to 1905. He is the author of numerous theological works. He was born in Jaffa, Ceylon, in 1861.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. G. S. Smith, third cavalry, has been retired.

Special orders Nov. 23 relating Capt. G. W. Biegler, fourteenth cavalry, revoked.

Special orders Nov. 14, relating First Lieut. L. G. McIlroy, twenty-ninth infantry, revoked.

Special orders Sept. 21 directing First Lieut. H. W. Huntley, third field artillery, join his battery is revoked, transferred to first field artillery.

Navy Orders

Capt. W. A. Gill, detached command the Colorado, to home, wait orders.

Capt. S. S. Wood, detached command the Illinois, to command the Nebraska.

Commander J. R. P. Pringle, detached the Illinois, to the Nebraska as executive officer.

Commander L. H. Chandler, detached command the Nebraska, to command the Illinois.

Lieut.-Commander J. T. Tompkins, detached the Minnesota, to the Wisconsin as executive officer.

Lieut.-Commander Edward McCauley, Jr., detached naval observatory, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1913, to the Salem.

Lieut.-Commander C. P. Nelson, detached the Illinois, to the Ohio as first lieutenant.

Lieut.-Commander E. B. Larimer, detached the Illinois, to the Nebraska as navigator.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. Mustin, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1913, to the Minnesota as first lieutenant.

Lieut. J. B. Gay, detached the West Virginia, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. F. Cox, detached the Vicksburg, to the West Virginia, Dec. 14, 1912.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. E. Cummings, detached the Illinois, to the Nebraska.

Ensign Thomas Moran, M. S. Brown, Lambert Lambertson, E. W. Spencer, Jr., R. T. Merrill, W. A. Hodgman, J. J. Brown, E. P. Aldridge, R. H. Wakeman, H. C. Wick, E. P. A. Simpson, H. H. Good and W. J. Butler, detached the Illinois, to the Nebraska.

Ensign R. P. Molten, detached the Minnesota, to Asiatic station.

Ensign A. Y. Lanphier, detached the Ohio, to Asiatic station.

Ensign R. C. Williams, detached the Georgia, to Asiatic station.

Ensign G. W. Struble, detached bureau of ordinance, to the Minnesota.

Ensign N. W. Pickering, detached bureau of ordinance, to the Georgia.

Ensign D. E. Kemp, to the Ohio.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. C. Grieve, detached the Illinois, to the Nebraska.

Chief Boatswain J. W. Angus, detached the Michigan, to home.

Chief Gunner B. P. Middleton, Chief Machinist Otto Boldt and Machinist E. A. Healy, detached the Illinois, to the Nebraska.

Paymaster's Clerk E. J. Hoffman, appointed to the West Virginia.

Paymaster's Clerk H. E. Brown, appointed to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Paymaster's Clerk R. E. Ames, appointed to the Pacific reserve fleet.

Paymaster's Clerk E. H. Gore, appointed to the Vermont.

Marine Corps Orders

First Lieut. Arthur Stokes, detached marine barracks, Mare Island, to Washington, D. C.

The following officers of the second provisional regiment, marines, the Prairie, to resume duty at the former stations: Col. F. J. Moses, Lieut.-Col. T. P. Kane, Maj. J. T. Myers, Maj. R. H. Dunlap, Capt. Logan Feland, Capt. H. L. Matthews, assistant quartermaster; Capt. J. T. Buttrick, Capt. J. J. Meade, Capt. H. I. Beards, Capt. T. E. Backstrom, Capt. H. R. Lay, Capt. P. M. Rixey, Jr.; First Lieut. C. A. Lutz, First Lieut. A. B. Drum, First Lieut. W. D. Smith, First Lieut. Wilbur Thing, First Lieut. B. S. Berry, First Lieut. E. W. Sturdevant, First Lieut. F. A. Barker, First Lieut. A. A. Racicot, First Lieut. V. I. Morrison, Second Lieut. J. C. Smith, Second Lieut. L. A. Clapp, Second Lieut. C. C. Riner, Second Lieut. Archibald Young, Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant, and Second Lieut. J. T. Reid.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Minnesota, the Kansas, the Michigan and the South Carolina have left New Orleans for Galveston.

The Rhode Island has left the southern drill grounds for Chesapeake bay.

The Idaho is at Hampton roads.

The Petrel has left Boston for Santo Domingo City.

The Worden has left the navy yard, New York, for Charleston.

The Stringham and the Bailey have left Washington for Chesapeake bay.

The Buffalo has left Panama for San Juan del Sur.

The Vulcan is at Galveston.

The Mohawk is at Norfolk.

Navy Notes

The Henley has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., immediately upon delivery by the contractors.

The navy department has addressed a letter of commendation to Ensign Timothy A. Parker of the cruiser Maryland, for bravery in rescuing C. R. Dahlstedt, a seaman, off San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.

MILITIA OFFICERS ENTERTAINED

Officers of the ninth regiment, M. V. M., were guests at a dinner at the Copley Plaza hotel last night given by the associate members of the regiment. It was the second annual dinner of the association, and 300 men were present. Lieut.-Gov.-elect David I. Walsh, J. H. O'Neill, Gen. J. E. Gilman, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army; Judge P. M. Keating, Sergt. James Pettie and Gen. J. J. Sullivan were the speakers.

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The BON TON is a corset that insures for the wearer perfection of style, height of comfort and the attainment of a figure symmetrical and up-to-the-minute. Comfort, and the sense of being well dressed, are also results of wearing these corsets.

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MODEL 963—Cutaway front, 6 hose supporters, boned with Wundabohn, white coutil. Sizes 19 to 36. Price 5.00

MODEL 895—Mercerized Batiste, low top, long hip, 6 hose supporters. . . 5.00

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MODEL 815—Same as above, in white batiste. Price 3.00

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Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

Those who will take part in the entertainment at the Unitarian church this evening are: Miss Mildred McKay, violinist; Milton Hoitt, piano soloist; Mrs. Charles A. Bennett, reader; Mrs. John F. Scully, vocalist; John G. Brackett, monologist, and Miss Yerrinton, accompanist.

The St. Johns Episcopal church Men's Club has elected: President, Frank H. Clark; vice-president, Frank C. Adams; secretary, Frank C. Elwell; treasurer, Walter C. Ball; directors, the Rev. Samuel Neal Kent, pastor; Allyn C. Fitch and George H. Worcester.

Herbert Buttrick '13 has been elected leader of the Arlington high school Boys Glee Club.

NEWTON

This evening there will be a special meeting of the college clubs of the Y. M. C. A.

An entertainment was given last evening in the chapel of the First Baptist church, Newton Center, under the auspices of the Farther Lights Circle.

Over 100 contestants, members of various Newton Sunday schools, will be seen this evening in an athletic meet at the Y. M. C. A. The contests are the first in the newly organized Sunday school league.

QUINCY

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Massachusetts Field School held a meeting in the school assembly hall Thursday evening. Mayor Eugene R. Stone delivered an address on "Our Schools."

Preparations are being made for a father and son banquet at the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening.

EVERETT

An illustrated lecture was given before the board of trade last evening by James A. Burns of the Cunard line on the development of the port of Boston. A general discussion of the Mystic waterways development plan and the Grand Trunk railroad followed.

A reunion of the class of 1905 of Everett High school was held last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Spear.

LEXINGTON

The junior class of the Lexington high school will hold an entertainment in the town hall this evening.

A sale is being held this afternoon in the vestry of First Parish Unitarian church.

Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, regent of Lexington chapter, announces that the December chapter meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Boardman Hall, 73 Mountfort street, Boston, Dec. 19.

LEDFORD

The school committee has decided to appoint but one janitor for the new Osgood and Curtis schools.

The annual fair of the First Methodist church was held yesterday.

Miss Louise Keeper of Adams street, instructor of music in the A. T. U. public schools, has gone to southern Europe to study music for a year.

HANOVER

Parents attended an hour's entertainment by the pupils, an exhibition of school work and a reception in the town hall this afternoon.

The Ladies Aid Society will hold its fortnightly dinner in the vestry Wednesday noon.

READING

The local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been moved from the railroad station to the office of the telephone exchange on Haven street.

A benefit performance of "Damon and Pythias" is to be given at the Castle Square theater, Boston, Monday afternoon, for the Fathers and Mothers Club home farm for children here.

W. Fletcher Twombly, Reading High school, 1908, has been elected president of the Massachusetts Club at Bowdoin College.

MELROSE

The ladies of the Unitarian church open their annual holiday fair this afternoon.

At the meeting of the Melrose Woman's Club yesterday afternoon Mrs. Henry W. Sawyer gave a talk on "A Winter in Egypt."

The opening concert of the Amphion Club was held last evening in the Auditorium.

WINCHESTER

An exhibition of photography of foods from southern countries is being held at the public library and will continue until Dec. 14.

A petition is being circulated by Whitfield L. Tuck favoring the purchase of Congress of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

MAYNARD

The Trinity male quartet gave a concert last evening in Old Fellows hall, West Acton.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church has elected: Miss Ethel Butterworth, president; Miss Annie Kennedy, vice-president; Miss Mabel Morris, treasurer.

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On our third floor we display a most complete collection of rare antique silverware. It comprises sets bearing some of the rarest hallmarks—dating back to the period of Charles the First, and covering periods when the best work of the English silversmiths was produced. One of these periods bears the name of Adams—named after the two famed brothers who produced, in 1779, the beautiful pitcher shown in the illustration, which is considered a perfect example of the period for purity of design and outline.

Shreve, Crump & Low Company
147 TREMONT STREET, Corner of West Street, BOSTON



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FASHIONABLE ONE-PIECE GOWN COUNTRY HOUSING PROBLEM

French serge with charmeuse satin trimming

THE one-piece, or more correctly speaking, the semi-princess gown, is the favorite for simple occasions and deservedly so. This one is made from the fashionable French serge with trimming of charmeuse satin and under sleeves of lace. It is charming in a quite simple and practical way.

The skirt can be made in two or four pieces, as there are no seams over the hips.

The blouse includes the pretty kimono sleeves that are always graceful, and there is a separate chemise that can be made high or low, while the under sleeves can be used or omitted as liked. Such a gown would be exceedingly fashionable made of charmeuse satin, prunella cloth or chiffon broadcloth, as well as the serge, for all these materials are in vogue, and the collar and cuffs can be made of any contrasting fabric that makes a good effect. The dress buttons right down the front and the front closing is a feature of prevailing styles.

For the medium size, the gown will require 7½ yards of material 27, 5¼ yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 for the collar and cuffs, ¾ yard 18 for the chemise and under sleeves. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2½ yards.

The pattern of the gown (7052) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Many of the long coats have collars and cuffs of fur; a muff of the same fur completes the costume.



Lord Strachie speaks on its treatment in Britain

AT a Liberal meeting held at Basingstoke recently, Lord Strachie, the paymaster-general, spoke on the problem of rural housing in England, writing a contributor to the Monitor. It was one of the most burning questions of the day. Much was said of the depopulation of the country districts, and of how men gravitated towards towns and industrial areas. This might well be explained by the housing conditions which prevailed in the country. The goal which it was desirable they should reach was not merely better cottages but cottages which approximated to a certain standard. Such a system could not exist on an ordinary commercial basis, and it was a question which should not be dealt with on philanthropic lines. Many proposals had been put forward to remedy the present condition, but they were none of them possible of execution for

various reasons. What was wanted was a simple remedy by which cottages should be provided on easy tenure, and by which men could feel that they were not tied to one district.

Such a system was to be found in the Irish agricultural acts by which the local authorities were given the power to provide cottages in their districts, with compulsory power of purchase, with arbitration if necessary. In Ireland more than 42,000 cottages had been erected under the act at an average cost of £185. The rent in many cases was as low as 4d. a week, whereas the highest rent was 2s. 4d. The result of better housing had been very forceful proved in Ireland in better work and consequently in better wages. The application of the Irish Agricultural acts to England would, affirmed Lord Strachie, prove as fruitful of good results.

TELLING POINTS OF A TURKEY

How to choose and how to roast

WHAT is a good turkey? As you look over the display in the market your eye may be caught by a large bird or a small one which you think will just about meet your requirements as to size, says a writer in the Mothers' Magazine. Before you ask the butcher for a close examination note well that the head and legs have not been removed. If the eyes are blanching, you may be sure the turkey has been in cold storage too long to be satisfactory. The legs should be smooth, plump and black, and on the legs of the young cock will be short, loose spurs. If you wish a large turkey it is always better to buy a cock, as the hen turkey of the same age and weight is much tougher. For anything under 10 pounds, either the cock or the hen may be selected.

Examine the bird closely to judge its age. The curly tuft of hair on the neck is called the crook, and it should be short, soft and silky on a young turkey.

PEARL IS ONLY PERFECT GEM AND LONG A PERSONAL ADORNMENT

THE pearl is the only gem not needing the hand of man to bring it to perfection, says the Gentlewoman. History affords ample evidence of the intense fascination it has always exercised among the people of every age. It is the oldest object of personal adornment. The records of the Romans, Babylonians, Persians and Egyptians make mention of it.

Coming to more recent epochs, we find that Philip II, King of Spain, paid \$200,000 for a single pearl known as "Peregrina." Found in Panama, it was pear shaped and weighed 134 carats. Another King of Spain, Philip IV., purchased one weighing 126 carats. It was brought from India.

France owns some exquisite examples, but the biggest pearl known is that which was once the property of the banker, Henry Philip Hope. Cylindrical in form, it is two inches long, four and a half inches in circumference at one end and three and a half inches at the other. It weighs 1800 grains and is valued at \$3,000,000.

When the hair is coarse and long you may be sure you are examining a seasoned old-timer. The skin should be soft and flexible and without the torn places which indicate carelessness in plucking the feathers. The presence of pin feathers indicates that the turkey is young. The most essential thing to examine is the breast bone. Run your hand along until you feel the thin and near the stomach. Press on it. If it feels soft and gritty then you have found a young bird.

As you feel the turkey, note the quality of the flesh. It should be firm rather than soft. If it is soft the chances are that the bird is very fat. Over-fattened turkeys do not cook well and the fat on the breast makes the lean meat almost indigestible. Besides a large amount of fat indicates a correspondingly less amount of lean meat. Accordingly an over-fattened turkey is never economical. Plump flesh is the sure indication of a "meaty" bird. Rough legs, a hard breastbone, thick fat skin, a long crook and long, bony spurs on the cock all indicate an old turkey. Old turkeys are just as good as young birds for boiling, as this method of cooking renders the meat tender.

To roast a turkey, smear the body well with butter and cover the breast with buttered paper to keep it from scorching and place on the rack of an ordinary drip pan. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Put in a very hot oven and roast until the flour turns brown. Reduce the heat, baste every 15 minutes with the fat in the pan and after each basting sprinkle with flour. In basting turn the turkey so that it will brown nicely. Continue roasting until the legs may be pulled from the body. From one hour and a half to four hours will be required for the roasting according to the size of the turkey. A 10-pounder will require about three hours.

To roast a turkey in a paper cooking bag, draw, stuff and truss the turkey. Smear with butter as before. Grease the inside of the bag. Place the turkey in the bag, fold the top of it lightly, and secure with paper fasteners. Put on the shelf in a moderate oven and leave for one hour and 45 minutes to two hours. A 17-pound turkey will require two hours. The flavor of a turkey roasted in this way is exceptionally fine.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 37

PERSONAL

Here are our "thank you's" for the many letters recently received from readers of The Christian Science Monitor expressing appreciation of our store ethics. Winning your good-will, gaining words of commendation from disinterested sources, exert a trade influence far greater than we pay for them in the currency of "special values."

We are putting our hardest work on the "system" of the store—simplifying it; taking the kinks out; reducing friction; increasing the efficiency of the service; being sure that we don't annoy YOU for our own protection.

As we get to be better understood every forward step in our march is upon firm, solid ground. The assembly of the best things gathered with ripe experience, selected with nice taste and sold with clear judgment are the supreme illustrations of the fact. No wonder the business is extending.

If anything we sell you is wrong, we hope you will be fair enough to give us a chance to make it right. You could do us no greater injustice than to be dissatisfied and silent. We go as far as we humanly can to correct errors. Not only are our relations with the public sustained on a high plane, but HONOR is the basis of our dealings with the men and women who work for us.

(Continued Saturday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

DUTCH OLYKOEES

BEAT to a cream one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar; add two eggs beating vigorously, then add a salt-spoonful of salt, half a cupful of hot milk and enough flour to make a stiff batter; next add one cupful and a half more of hot milk and stir to make with ease; allow to cool until lukewarm, then add one yeast cake dissolved in one cupful of lukewarm water; add enough flour to make stiff again, then beat the batter until it blisters; cover and set in a warm place until very light. When well risen dredge the board with flour, turn the dough on it and roll it in sheets, handling it as little as possible. The sheets should be about three quarters of an inch thick. Cut into round cakes with a cookie-cutter, then open each one at the side with a sharp penknife and insert in the cavity a raisin, a teaspoonful of rich preserve, or a lump of sugar dipped in fruit juice, as preferred. Close the opening, wetting the edges so they will stick, press carefully together, let the olykoes rise 40 minutes until light. Fry in plenty of smoking hot fat, drain and roll in powdered sugar. These are delicious served with preserved peaches.—Ladies Home Journal.

NOVELTY IN PUMPKIN PIE

Pumpkin pie served in individual dishes is a welcome change from the old way of serving. To make it, cover three cups of pumpkin with water and stir until tender; strain through a sieve; add a little nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves, a speck of salt, two tablespoons of chopped candied orange peel and a cup of browned milk, and when cool add four well beaten eggs. Line individual scallop dishes with a rich pie crust, put in the mixture and bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes. A cap of sweetened whipped cream on each dish just before serving will add to the taste.

PLUM PUDDING ICE CREAM

To make plum pudding ice cream make a rich chocolate cream by scalding together a quart of cream, a cup of sugar, a teaspoon of vanilla extract and half cup of grated sweet chocolate; strain this, and before it cools add a cup each of chopped raisins, chopped nuts and chopped figs, stirring the whole until it is cool; then freeze it. To serve, cut into slices and put a spoon of whipped cream on each slice.

MOCK CHERRY PIE

Take two cups cranberries, cut the berries in half and remove the seeds by soaking a half hour in cold water; stir one tablespoon of cornstarch in a little cold water, mix it with one cup of boiling water and boil until thick; remove from the fire and add the cranberries, a cup of seeded raisins, a tablespoon of sugar. To the whole add two cups butter, a pinch of salt, a cup of sugar and two teaspoons of vanilla. Line a pie tin with pastry, pour in the filling, cover it with crust and bake.—San Francisco Call.

HOME HELPS

It saves time in packing school lunches to do them always in the same place, with the lunch napkin, paraffin paper, sharp knife and paper napkins all close at hand.

Brown flour to thicken brown gravies can be made by putting a pint of flour in a Dutch oven, with some coal under; keep stirring constantly until it is dark brown, but not burnt.

If a porcelain baking dish becomes discolored on the inside, fill it with butter-milk and let stand for two or three days. The acid in the milk will remove all semblance of stain.—Montreal Star.

BALKAN SUFFRAGE

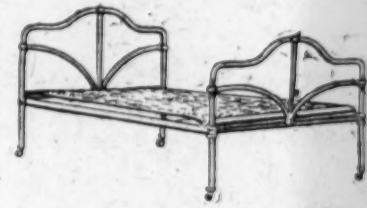
The women's movement in the Balkan states owes its existence to the Socialist organizations of Serbia and Bulgaria. The supporters of the movement, however, are also to be found among other political parties, writes a contributor to the Monitor. In 1903 women doctors and teachers put forward a claim for the enjoyment of the same rights as their col-

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MODES IN BRIEF

Bath robes are sharing a tendency toward the fashion of having slashes at the sides like the Mandarin coat of the Chinese.

White satin is decidedly in vogue for evening gowns; it is made up with drapery of chiffon, net or other filmy material in color or beaded in metallic shades.

Among the new two-faced materials is a charmeuse woven so that one side has the crepe de chine effect. Crepe charmeuse is the name given this new material.—Newark News.

TRAVEL SET

For the woman who travels a linen packing set makes a delightful gift, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. This may consist of at least two cloths for covering the tops of the trunk and tray, four pairs of shoebags, a laundry bag, a bag with a rubber lining for a sponge or washcloth, a bag for covering the hot water bag, a handkerchief case, another bag for holding necessities such as shoe strings, shoe buttons, dress shields, etc.; a veil case, jabot case, glove box, etc.

RAISIN STUFFING

The raisin stuffing is excellent for wild game, says the New York Press. It is made with one quart dry bread crumbs, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons butter, one quarter teaspoon pepper, two eggs, one teaspoon chopped parsley, one cup chopped raisins, one half cup chopped celery. Soak the crumbs and squeeze dry. Add the beaten eggs, salt, pepper, parsley, and melted butter. Then the raisins and celery.

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THREE BATTLESHIPS URGED ON CONGRESS BY SECRETARY MEYER

Navy Department Head in Annual Report Declares That Even This Output Makes No Real Advance

SAYS FOUR NEEDED

WASHINGTON—In his annual report, George Von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, asks for three new battleships this year, and declares that this country soon will fall from second to fourth place in the relative standing of naval powers if it continues the policy of building only two ships each year.

International peace has been brought no nearer, the secretary declares, so far as a limitation of armaments is concerned. To guard its coast and protect its commercial activities the United States needs a permanent navy of 41 capital ships—battleships and battle cruisers—according to Secretary Meyer. The present strength of the navy in battleships is about 33, but four ships will soon be retired as obsolete.

Secretary Meyer's report is a recital of the development of the navy during the year, with few recommendations beyond those contained in his former reports.

He recommends the creation of a naval reserve of about 50,000 men—25,000 to be secured from the honorably discharged men of the navy, the navy militia and various mechanical trades of civil life; and the other 25,000 from among sailors of the merchant marine.

The application of the eight-hour law to all shipyards, says Secretary Meyer, will probably cause an increase in the appropriation necessary to build ships of a given type.

Mr. Meyer's Report

Secretary Meyer's report in part follows:

I am thoroughly convinced, after a trial extending over three years that efficient administration of the navy can not be accomplished by a secretary without some sort of a board or council made up of expert advisers.

He should be in a position to obtain expeditiously expert knowledge on matters of general policy and should have around him responsible advisers trained in the duties and requirements of the navy and known to the public as well as to the navy.

Thorough study resulted in the conclusion that there were four logical divisions in the navy department: Operations of the fleet, personnel, material, and inspections. With your authority four officers of experience and judgment were carefully selected as heads of these divisions and as advisory aids to the secretary. They are without executive authority, but have a supervisory function and serve in an advisory capacity.

Through the aids the secretary of the navy receives expert responsible advice and is kept informed daily of what is going on in the department. They also serve in coordinating the work of the various bureaus of the department.

The duty of recommending to the secretary the assignments to important duty of the higher ranking officers of the navy, the rear admirals and captains, has also been turned over to the full council of aids.

The present organization of the navy department can be best judged by the satisfactory conditions existing today, for the business of the navy is now being conducted with a minimum expenditure while maintaining the highest efficiency of the fleet.

What the navy is striving for is to get the highest possible efficiency and preparedness for war. It is felt that a council of national defense will be an additional benefit to the navy and to the nation. It will in a way be a vehicle between the department and Congress.

The proposed council of national defense should be made up of two cabinet officers, four senators, four congressmen, two army officers and two navy officers. It would seem that this council would tend toward and result in a better understanding and in a definite policy.

The navy and marine corps have taken a conspicuous part in Nicaragua during the revolution that started in that country on July 29, 1912, and have performed most valuable services in protecting the lives and property of American citizens and other foreigners in that country.

The fleets are in a more efficient condition than ever before. Last year the custom of mobilizing the fleet annually was inaugurated to furnish an actual demonstration of the preparedness and efficiency of the organizations both in the fleet and in the navy yards. The second mobilization of the Atlantic fleet was held this year in the North river, N. Y., and simultaneously there was a mobilization of the Asiatic fleet in Manila bay.

On Oct. 14 the ships assembled at New York were inspected in the forenoon by the secretary of the navy. In the afternoon of the same day the President inspected the fleet, and on the following day reviewed it as the ships passed out of the harbor in fleet formation.

At the mobilization of the United States Atlantic fleet at New York, in 1911, there were 24 battleships, 21 armored cruisers and 72 smaller vessels, representing a total displacement of 576,634 tons.

There were 1124 officers and 25,378 enlisted men of the navy and marine corps attached to these vessels.

During the review held at New York from Oct. 12 to 15, 1912, there were 31

battleships, four armored cruisers and 88 smaller vessels, representing a total displacement of 720,486 tons. There were attached to these vessels 1300 officers and 27,464 enlisted men of the navy and marine corps.

As the result of consistent effort and in accordance with the plans outlined in my last annual report, it has been possible to create and actually organize reserve fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The preparedness of the fleet as regards repairs and upkeep has been maintained at a most satisfactory standard, and the ships of the navy, irrespective of their classes, have been generally in a condition to respond to the many calls that have been made upon them.

That international efforts toward peace have accomplished nothing as to the limitation of armaments needs no argument.

If an efficient fleet of adequate size is maintained the country is safe from attack and free to work out its destiny in peace and without hindrance. The recommendation for a continuing policy which will give the fleet desired made with due regard for the almost world-wide movement for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, in which movement this country has taken a foremost part.

It is recommended that a bill providing for increased flag rank, and similar to the provision contained in the last appropriation bill, be reported early in the session and separate from the appropriation bill.

SPENDING AND POLITICS TO BE HER SUBJECT



MRS. EMILY MONTAGUE BISHOP
Who will lecture at Ford hall on Saturday morning

Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop, whose "Scenes from the Senate" have been heard in Boston with much pleasure, will lecture in the School Voters League course at Ford hall Saturday morning on "Politics and the Woman Who Spends." The lecture will show the very close relation between money spending and political conditions.

Mrs. Bishop enjoys the distinction of having been invited by the speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly to address their Legislature. The others were Sir Horace Plunkett, Booker T. Washington and Colonel Roosevelt.

Mrs. Charles M. Cabot, a vice-president of the School Voters League, will introduce the speaker and conduct the question box at the close of the meeting.

ADMAN'S DUTY DESCRIBED
"Truth in advertising is the only basis for continued results; therefore it is an economic element that overshadows other considerations," said George French, at the rooms of the Pilgrim Publicity Association last evening.

His subject was "Personal Qualifications of the Advertising Man." He said the modern advertising man must be sensitive, liberal, companionable, courteous, have self-control and a mind like a sensitized plate and know about all the great movements of the times.

CUSTOM WEIGHERS ELECT
E. A. Ashe was elected president of the United States Custom Weighers Association of Boston in its annual meeting last evening in Mishawum hall, Charlestown. Other officers chosen were: J. J. Curley, vice president; J. S. Wood, secretary; J. J. Doolin, treasurer; W. J. Downey, F. A. Butler and W. Purcell, directors.

REFORM CLUB TO DINE
"The Effects of the Election on Political Parties" will be the subject of discussion at the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club, to be held at the Parker House next Monday evening. The speakers will include Congressman Samuel L. Rowers, Hon. Charles S. Hamlin and the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin.

MERCHANT TAILORS ADDRESSED
Samuel Regal of New York City delivered a lecture on "The Mechanics of the Trade" before the members of the Merchant Tailors Exchange of Boston at the December dinner and meeting Thursday evening at the Quincy house. L. O. Dennison presided. The annual meeting will be held at the Quincy house on Jan. 2.

CHIEFS OF POLICE MEET
The December dinner and meeting of the Chiefs of Police Union of Massachusetts was held at the American hotel last evening. Chief William E. Hill of Everett presided.

DEAN BRIGGS DECLARES YALE-HARVARD AMITY

NEW HAVEN — Le Baron Russell Briggs, LL. D., dean of the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard University, spoke to Yale men here last night, declaring Harvard has democracy as well as Yale, and noting more friendliness in the athletic relationship between the two universities and abridgment of differences of opinion prevailing now and in years past.

Professor Briggs is chairman of the Harvard faculty committee that has the oversight of undergraduates' athletics and, as such, said:

"I have strong faith in Yale and Harvard's desire to eliminate dirty politics, bluffing and the like from athletics and to meet as gentlemen. A Harvard congressman at a dinner not long since said: 'I hate Yale and I always have.' Not a Harvard man present understood what he meant nor the spirit of his time that he was expressing. The old-time rancor and unjustifiable suspicion, when neither Yale nor Harvard had much to boast of in the matter of perfect sportsmanship, is being replaced by a spirit of friendliness between the two colleges."

LABOR MARKET BETTER THIS YEAR THAN LAST

Condition of the labor market for the month of November as viewed from the state free employment office in Boston, shows a decided improvement over the corresponding month of last year. The supply was of better quality. The demand has fallen off nearly 30 per cent as compared with the preceding month.

The daily average number of persons seeking employment was 140 as compared with 112 in 1911, 148 in 1910, 104 in 1909, 135 in 1908 and 44 in 1907. The daily average demand was 83 as compared with 69 in 1911, 59 in 1910, 38 in 1909, 39 in 1908 and 40 in 1907. The daily average number of positions reported filled was 66 as compared with 53 in 1911, 43 in 1910, 46 in 1909, 29 in 1908 and 33 in 1907.

Business has been brisk since last May. Building operations have ceased to a considerable extent.

BRITISH EMPIRE CLUB ENTERTAINS

The annual ladies' night of the British Empire Club brought many to the Quincy house last night. Dr. C. E. Williams, president of the club extended welcome. Songs of Britain and readings from Dickens entered into a long program.

Among those present were: Lieut. Col. J. R. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Maj. D. T. Hopkins, George W. Bentley, president of the British Charitable Society, and Mrs. Bentley, Vice-Consul Bell, Vice Consul Mason and Mrs. Mason, Capt. J. O. Walton and Mrs. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Malton, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Walker, Vice-President Flint of the British Charitable Society, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Eales, T. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Capt. W. S. Pepperill, Miss Pepperill, Mr. Limerick, Miss Limerick, Mr. Haddon, Mr. Morley, Mr. Hosford, Maj. and Mrs. Day and Miss Geraldine Talbot.

OFFICERS VISIT QUINCY LODGE

QUINCY—George L. Gill Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., was visited last evening by Grand Master John W. Roberts, Grand Representative George L. Marshall and Grand Instructor William M. Venable of the subordinate grand lodge: Grand Patriarch Samuel Wood, Jr., of the Grand Patriarch; Mrs. Grace M. Rever, president, and other officers of the Rebekah assembly of Massachusetts; Brig-Gen. Zenas W. Lewis, commander-in-chief of Massachusetts department, patriarchs militant, and Special Deputy Mrs. Ella M. Downs of Brockton.

The Rebekah degree was conferred upon two candidates, after which there were addresses.

Visitors were present from lodges in Boston, Somerville, Cambridge, Malden, Brockton, Randolph, Weymouth and Braintree.

TECH UNION HEARS GEO. W. COLEMAN

The necessity of keeping a balance between extremes was impressed upon an audience of 200 Technology students at the Tech Union yesterday noon by George W. Coleman. "It is a transition time," he said, "and men must balance faith with caution and initiative with obedience. In order to determine the proper relations of men and things, especially in the industries, keeping a balance between extremes in thought is necessary."

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

Several hundred persons attended the fifth annual assembly of the Clark Shorthand School Association in St. James hall, Huntington avenue, last evening. As special guests, state and city officials and members of the teaching staff of the school were entertained.

CITY CLUB "KOMMERS" POPULAR
At the Boston City Club's "Kommers" evening last night 600 members listened to a recital by Arthur J. Hackett, tenor; Leverett B. Merrill, basso, and Carl Webster, cellist.



Juicy Oranges and Grapefruit Have Been Ripened on the Trees

You have tasted fruit that didn't have any flavor. The pulp was dry and stringy and the juice—well, there wasn't much of it, but what there was was flat and sour. Not much pleasure in eating oranges or grapefruit like that!

This fruit was insipid and worthless because it didn't ripen on the trees. It was picked green and sweated in warm, moist storage until its skin turned yellow, but the inside was immature and acid.

Florida Citrus Exchange Sells Only the Tree-Ripened Fruit

The Florida Citrus Exchange, a cooperative association of growers, markets only tree-ripened fruit. Its members are pledged to leave their oranges and grapefruit growing until they have become sweet and full of juice—until nature has converted the citric acid into sugar and has made the fruit perfect and delicious. The fruit must be perfect; inspectors taste hundreds of samples from every grove, and chemists analyze it for sugar and acid before a single box is packed. If the sugar isn't at least seven times as great as the acid, that fruit cannot be shipped.

You Buy to Get the Juice; Then Order the JUICIEST Fruit

Florida oranges and grapefruit have more juice than any others. Florida is the native home of citrus fruits, and in the long growing season there the fruit has more time to grow big and store up nature's sweetness. When other oranges and grapefruit have been picked for weeks, the fruit grown by members of the Florida Citrus Exchange is still on the trees, drawing sugar into its rich pulp. It's the juice that makes oranges and grapefruit good. You will get more and sweeter juice in fruit from boxes bearing the brand shown on the box below.

Sweetest Juices
In These Boxes



The Brand You
Should Look For

Only Part of the Florida Fruit Is Good Enough to Bear This Brand

The trademark of the Florida Citrus Exchange—stenciled in red on the side of the box—is used only on the best part of the oranges and grapefruit shipped from Florida. That part, however, is sufficient to supply the discriminating buyers of citrus fruits—those who ask their grocers for "Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit," instead of buying just oranges or just grapefruit.

Your Grocer Will Supply You; Save By Buying By the Box

Leading grocers in this and other cities sell Florida Citrus Exchange grapefruit and oranges and recommend them to customers who ask for the best. They have pledged themselves to carry Florida Citrus Exchange fruit in stock throughout the season. It pays to name the brand when ordering. The Exchange will be grateful if you will notify it by postal card in case your grocer refuses to supply you fruit bearing its trademark.

Drink the Juice The Pulp Has No Food Value

The ideal way to eat oranges and grapefruit is to squeeze the juice out and drink it. Orange juice is an ideal drink, refreshing the system, the right precursor for the food that is to follow. The juice of an orange in the morning is a good preparation for the day's work; grapefruit is just as good. An attractive booklet, "The Juicy Joys of Florida Fruits," mailed for four cents in stamps.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE NEW ENGLAND OFFICE BOSTON, MASS.
514 WHITNEY BUILDING



WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

NEW HAMPSHIRE STUDENTS WANT SIGMA SI BRANCH

DURHAM, N. H.—Undergraduates at New Hampshire College have sent in a request to the faculty that a chapter of Sigma Si, the honorary scientific society, be established at the college. The following members of the faculty are entitled to wear the Sigma Si key: Professors O'Kane, Taylor, Jackson, Hewitt, Katz and Perley and the assistant botanist, Miss Caroline Black.

The various chapters of the Kappa Sigma fraternity all over the country will celebrate founder's night, Dec. 10, at New Hampshire. It is expected that E. T. Fairchild, the president, will be the guest of the fraternity that evening.

President Fairchild will speak in Portsmouth at the Y. M. C. A. next week, and he will also make the principal address at the annual meeting of the state grange in Nashua, Dec. 17, 18, and 19.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

EXETER, N. H.—At a meeting of the G. L. Soule Literary Society at Phillips Exeter Academy recently the question "That the Organization Known as the I. W. W. Should Be Abolished" was debated. H. Harding, '15 and F. L. Ordway, '15 supported the affirmative, which won.

At the meeting of the Christian Fraternity last Sunday the members who went to the convention at Manchester, N. H., made their reports. Next Sunday's preacher will be the Rev. Samuel S. Drury of St. Pauls school.

At a meeting of the Cercle Francais officers for next term were elected. H. Best, '15 and C. K. Harding, '15, were elected president and vice-president respectively of the Deutscher Verein for next term.

The Empire State Club held a meeting on Tuesday evening.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The annual sale of the self-help bureau was held in the students' building at Smith College on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Joseph Albright of Buffalo, a trustee of the college, has donated \$60,000 to the million dollar fund which is to establish an L. Clark Seelye professorship. The fund now includes pledges for \$550,000.

The Helen Kate Furness scholarship, offered to that member of the junior class who should write the best essay on a Shakespearean theme, has been awarded to Marion I. Storm of Stormville, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—According to the constitution of the University of Maine the December vacation commences on Dec. 22, except when this date falls on Sunday or Monday. As the start of the holidays falls on Sunday this year, the recess will begin Saturday and will close Jan. 6.

The state Legislature at its session of 1913 will be asked by the Maine experiment station to appropriate \$5000 for the purpose of aiding Dr. Raymond Pearl in his investigation work among cattle. On account of the increasing number of young ladies coming to the university each fall the trustees have decided to ask for an appropriation from the state for the building of a new dormitory.

The general education board of New York has given \$100,000 to the university for farm work, which will be carried on with the regular extension work of the college of agriculture. This year \$8000 will be available and work will be carried on in four counties.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

AMHERST, Mass.—During the past few years four Chinese students have graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College. One of these, Mr. Lin, who graduated in 1912, is now a student at Yale forestry school, where he is preparing himself for service as an expert forester in his own country.

The other three have already returned to their homeland and are employed in offices of responsibility in the department of agriculture, which under the new form of government will receive more attention than formerly.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—There are a number of candidates for the position of reader of the musical clubs at Colby College this year, all of whom have had experience along this line. Those who took part in the trials this week were D. S. Bartlett '16, Norway; Harvey Knight '14, South Eliot; L. F. Mureh '15, Hampden Highlands; L. P. Spinney '15, South Eliot; William Eustice '16, Dixfield, and B. Loane '13, Fort Fairfield.

F. D. Davis '13 of Norridgewock, president of the Colby Dramatic Club, has announced that the play chosen for presentation this year by the club is "Miss Temple's Telegram." A call for candidates for the various characters of the cast will be issued next week.

The second of the college preliminary debates will be held in the chapel this evening. The subject of the debate is "Resolved, That the plan of pensions for the public school teachers of Maine, as proposed by the committee representing the Maine Teachers Association (1912), should be enacted into law by the next Maine Legislature."

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BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The combined musical clubs of Brown University will make their annual New York concert trip during the December holidays. The mandolin and glee clubs will leave Dec. 27 for New York and return Jan. 1. The next day the clubs will go to Portsmouth, N. H. Probably a trip to Chicago will be made from April 2 to 9. A trip to Baltimore from Feb. 6 to 11 is also being discussed.

The seniors have selected April 14 as the date for their assembly.

Filene's

WHERE WOMEN WILL FIND
PRACTICAL GIFTS FOR MEN

OUR recommendation for today is one of our Men's Fancy Lounge- \$5 ing Robes, specially priced at Blanket Robes, two thirds wool, well finished with fancy border and cuffs. Button collar, cord and tassels.

AFTERNOON TEA IN THE RESTAURANT FROM 3 TO 5

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Men and Little Brother.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY LOOMING BIG IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AND ARE GROWING FAST

Dudley Street Terminal Section, Trading and Business Center for Large Territory, Has Several Big Stores

RIVALS CITY PROPER

New Edison Plant and Piano Factory Add to the Employment Opportunity and More Industries Expected

CITIZENS ENERGETIC

Growth in industrial and commercial activities of the great Roxbury and Dorchester sections of Boston, which may not be commonly recognized along with the rapid increase in the number of residents, is described in the accompanying article, and the facts set forth therein may surprise many who reside within the city itself.

DORCHESTER and Roxbury are experiencing one of the most successful seasons in the history of these districts. A greater business in real estate has been done in Dorchester during the last 10 months than in the entire year of 1911, while from a mercantile standpoint Roxbury is enjoying its best period of business activity since the Dudley street terminal was built in 1898.

In Dorchester between 450 and 500 frame dwellings, including a great many three-flat houses, have been erected; also 35 large brick blocks, including stores, brick apartments and second-class brick dwellings, and 18 one-story stores have been added to the mercantile equipment of the district. As many real estate transfers have been made in the 10 months just ended as were made in the entire 12 months of 1911.

Large Enterprises Active

So far as large business enterprises are concerned, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is building on Massachusetts avenue, near the Old Colony railroad, so-called, a supply plant to cost in the aggregate \$1,500,000. It will be located on 750,000 feet of land and when completed will be the largest of the plants of the Edison company in Boston.

The Hallet & Davis piano factory, another large new industry of the district, has been completed in the past year and is employing more than 1000 men in Neponset. The concern now is contemplating the erection of another new factory. Many smaller industries have been added.

There is now under discussion a proposition that all hazardous business in the Boston district be segregated on the Calf pasture, where is a fine water frontage. In case this is carried through it means much to the district, while at the same time doing away with the fire hazard in the city.

At Fields Corner there is a great deal of building activity this year. Among some of the new structures being erected in this section is a new building at the corner of Park street and Dorchester avenue which will contain a large theater, six shops and 40 apartments, and will be completed by its owners, Wilbur F. Adams and Herbert A. Gillman, will have cost \$100,000. At the corner of Gibson street and Dorchester avenue there have been erected a large apartment house and a number of shops. The Dorchester Awning Company, located nearby, has raised its building one story. At present an apartment house of modern style is being erected on Algonquin street, just off Washington street, by William U. Sherman.

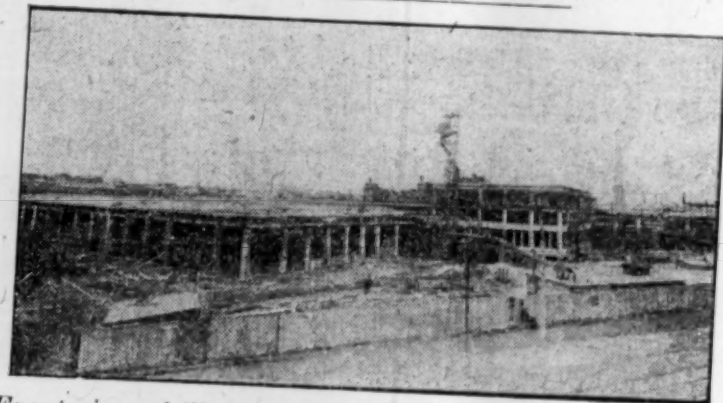
Public Improvements Made

While the building activities have been going on many public improvements have been made, including the repaving with wood blocks of Washington street, the securing of the passage of an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of Mt. Ida as a playground; the enlargement of the Uphams Corner postoffice; important improvements at Franklin field; the erection of a great outdoor bird cage, a zoo and a permanent bird house at Franklin park.

The Dorchester Trades Association has selected a vigilance committee that now is taking measures to repave Dorchester avenue from South Boston to Peabody square, at least. The organization wishes the avenue extended to Milton. This association, with several other improvement organizations, has been instrumental in securing the widening of Norfolk street to Mattapan square and the promised widening of Morton street over its entire length, with the building of a car line through the street.

The street committee of the association called on the metropolitan park commission recently and asked that the Old Colony boulevard be built as soon as sufficient money is set aside. This boulevard in itself will be a great improvement to the district. It will connect the South shore with Boston by a better route, lessen traffic on other thoroughfares, and shorten the time of reaching Boston by many minutes.

In the district is the Dorchester Trust Company, whose business for the year has exceeded by far the expectation of



Front view of illuminating company's large new plant being erected in Dorchester district

the officials, while the Dorchester, Co-operative Bank has done a much larger business than before.

The Dorchester Real Estate Brokers Association, comprised of all the real estate dealers of the district, and who have had much to do with the success of the district, is headed by Daniel J. Daly, president. L. W. Vinal is vice-president, Joseph C. O'Kane treasurer and R. P. Delano secretary.

Roxbury's Trade Large

If the increase in the business and patronage of the Boston Elevated Railway in the section of the Dudley street

about four minutes longer to get to the point from the North station than to the shopping district on Washington street, while from the South station it is reached even by surface cars in about eight minutes.

Merchants of the outlying district say that a saving of 25 per cent or more often can be made by buying there, where rents are much lower than in town, and that since the district is so easy of access, there is reason to expect it may soon be a strong rival of the shopping center of the city proper.

There are in the locality a large number of department stores that compare

HEAD AND TREASURER MATTAPAN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION



JOHN F. DUFFY



W. R. LANDERS

terminal in Roxbury increases at the same rate for the next 10 years that it has in the recent past, according to a mercantile house manager in that section who has just completed a three weeks' inspection of the district, there will be a change in the business center of Boston. The facilities at that point have been outgrown four times, necessitating alterations, until the station has

favorably with the best throughout New England. The Timothy E. Smith Company, which recently has acquired one entire building as an annex, gives employment to 150 people. This is the largest department store in the district. There are also the W. & A. Bacon Company, employing 50 persons, which has been for more than a century at its present location, and the new department store of the R. B. Mason Company, which gives employment to 65 people. This store is managed by a Roxbury business man, and is located at Ruggles and Washington streets. It occupies a four-story structure.

Large Furniture House

The district also has one of the largest furniture houses in the city. It is that of Frank Ferdinand, Inc. This establishment also is known as the Blue store. Mr. Ferdinand, the founder, is still its active head. The company occupies a five-story building through which the elevated tracks run. The structure now contains



R. P. DELANO

been made what is said to be the largest of its kind in the world.

Since the establishment of the Elevated station at that point, business in that section of the Roxbury district, which is the business center of Roxbury, has increased 50 per cent, it is estimated. Boston Elevated officials say they are handling 150,000 more people on their lines now than last year, and a large proportion of them are transferred through this point.

The Dudley terminal district is regarded as the business center for Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and Forest Hills also. For many thousands of people the Dudley street terminal is more convenient in going from the South station and points south than the central shopping district of the city. It requires only

COMMUTATION FARES BEYOND 15 MILES OF BOSTON ARE SLASHED

Equalization of the passenger rates for commutation tickets on all of the railroads in Massachusetts excepting the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn road, to be sold in 60-trip books, and the sale of such books to students in any public or private school at one half the new rates, to become effective on Jan. 1, 1913, is recommended by the state board of railroad commissioners.

The rates between Boston and any point within the 15-mile zone as established by the act of 1908 remain as at present but between any two stations on the lines of the roads in the state there are new rates based on a table from one cent a mile to one half a cent as the distance increases, all rates for distances beyond 35 miles being based on a fixed charge of one half a cent per mile.

The commission proposes to the railroads that they adopt a more liberal policy by issuing mileage books of 1000 miles that shall be interchangeable on all three roads, namely, the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New Haven lines. These books are to be issued in addition to the 500-mile books.

Rates on the shorter distances are increased, while rates on the longer distances are decreased in many instances,



Junction of Washington and Dudley streets and Guild row, showing bit of Roxbury business district

six acres of floor space, due to the acquisition recently of what formerly was the Cutter & Smith store. In addition to its big retail stores, the company has not only for its own trade, but also for other retail stores. The delivery equipment of the company consists of six auto trucks, which replace 24 horses.

While the emporiums mentioned are the larger ones, there are other establishments about the district, including the following:

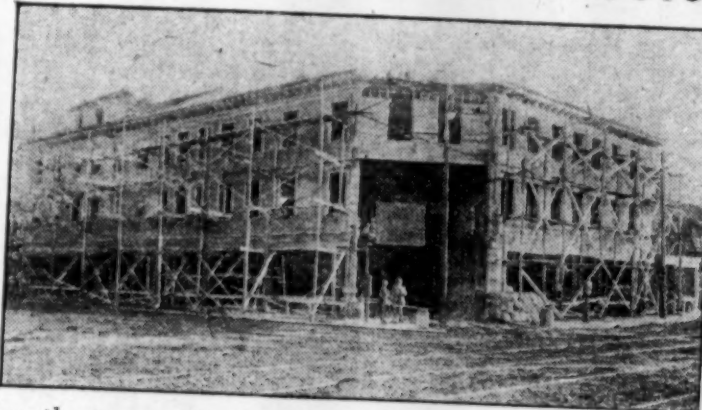
Shoe stores—The Traveler, A. H. Howe & Son, Waldorf Shoe Company, Rosen & Ludwig, E. R. Palmer and Morris Goodman.

Clothing houses—Lawrence Company,

granolithic walks on both sides of the avenue from Franklin field to Mattapan square, more granolithic walks in all on the playground, a municipal building on Blue Hill avenue; to widen Morton street from Blue Hill avenue to Forest Hills and have a line of cars to connect Mattapan square with Forest Hills on that street; to secure express car service during rush hours between Dudley street and Grove Hall; restore the Columbia road line, and erect a monumental clock in the area at the entrance to Franklin field and an open air theater at Franklin park.

In the past two years the following achievements have been brought about:

STRUCTURE TO BE A BUSINESS AND PLEASURE RENDEZVOUS OF FUTURE



New theater and business building at Dorchester avenue and Park street, Dorchester, approaching completion

a branch of the Talbot company, located here 75 years ago.

Banks—The National Rockland, Peoples National, Roxbury Institution for Savings, Elliot Savings Bank, Joseph Warren Cooperative Bank, all of which have a total capitalization of about \$10,000,000.

Garages—Terminal, owned and operated by the Ferdinand company, and the Walnut avenue.

Manufacturing establishments—The Thomas G. Plant Shoe Company, employing 5000, and the Roxbury Carpet Company, employing 3000 persons.

Civic Progress Marked

Throughout both districts there are many improvement associations that do much for the communities. In Dorchester is the Harvard, the Neponset, the Savin Hill, the North Dorchester and Mattapan, while in Roxbury the leading one is the Grove Hall Improvement Association, recently formed.

The Mattapan Civic Improvement Association is one of the more important organizations in the Dorchester district. The president is John F. Duffy, now a candidate for the city council. William R. Landers is treasurer and J. B. Egan secretary.

The organization has many projects in view, such as the making of Blue Hill avenue the "avenue beautiful" by having wires there placed under ground,

Norfolk street playground, widening of Morton street as a circumferential highway, sanitary station at Mattapan square, acceptance of Grossman street and many others, transfers on Blue Hill avenue and Talbot avenue car lines, erection of an entrance to Franklin field, auto fire apparatus in the district and bill for a district court.

Grove Hall Stirring

The Grove Hall Improvement Association was organized a little more than a month ago and bids fair to do much for the improvement of conditions in that district. Its officers are: Dr. I. R. Miranda, president; Frank Morse, vice-president; Henry O'Meara, secretary, and William C. Bowditch, treasurer.

The organization stands for the improvement of conditions about Grove Hall by the laying of wood paving blocks in the square and by better upkeep of streets. Later, it is said, the association will work for the establishment of a branch office of a trust company for a police station and a public library branch. A section of Blue Hill avenue is on the association's district, and it is expected that the organization will ask that this portion be beautified to conform to any alterations made at the request of the Mattapan Civic Improvement Association. The association has a membership of 50, and meets twice a month.

MERGER OF TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS TO BE REPORTED ADVERSELY

Committeemen of the Association of Mathematical Teachers in New England, who were appointed to consider consolidation with other eastern associations, will report adversely on that measure tomorrow at the annual meeting in the Institute of Technology, but they will recommend partial consolidation with the Association of Mathematical Teachers of the middle states and Maryland.

The election of officers will precede the report and it is understood William B. Carpenter, head of the Mechanic Arts high school, will be elected president. F. W. Gentleman of the Mechanic Arts will be reelected treasurer and Harry D. Gaylord remains in office as secretary, his term not yet being expired.

EARNEST E. SMITH TO SPEAK

Earnest E. Smith of the city council will speak at the civil service house at 8 o'clock Sunday night on "Improvements in City Government." The address will be under the auspices of the junior city council, and a musical program will be provided by the quintet of the civil service house.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

SUBJECTS of general interest are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The President's message sanely emphasizes the immense importance of our foreign relations, not because of our grandiose exaggeration of the "world power" principle or any desire to play the part of an international busybody, but for the sake of our own national and domestic welfare. On that account, as Mr. Taft well says, our fundamental foreign policies should be raised above partisan conflict and wholly dissociated from "differences in domestic policy. That is an ideal which the President has conspicuously striven to maintain, but from the neglect or repudiation of which by others his administration has been made to suffer. It was in pursuance of that principle that the President placed so large a part of the foreign service of this country upon the enlightened, efficient and stable basis of the merit system, his modest report of that achievement being an inspiring chapter in our governmental history; and it was for the further promotion of efficiency that he reorganized the state department from "an archaic and inequitable machine" into a competent modern business establishment. With this practical conception of our foreign relations in mind, it is not surprising to find the President welcoming instead of disclaiming the imputation of "dollar diplomacy." The substitution of dollars for bullets in our dealings with other lands has indeed had happy results. Our foreign trade, now the second largest in the world, has doubled in value in 13 years, while that of the world at large has required 22 years for an equal increase. But Mr. Taft reminds the country that "dollar diplomacy" does not mean mere materialism. It has preserved and strengthened the bonds of good fellowship between this and all other nations, promoted peace among disturbed neighbors, given new life to the policy of the open door in China, kept our course true in respect of the highly embarrassing situations which have been successively presented on our Mexican frontier, and had it not been for the thwarted through domestic faction, would have averted occurrences in Nicaragua which were a reproach to humanity.

DENVER TIMES—Barometers of trade in Denver, like the receipts of the public utility corporations and business houses, all go to prove that this city has recovered from a long period of self-inspection and unjust criticism from within and is now ready for a season of good times—provided there are no political agitation and disruptions. The state is prosperous and the country all through is busy filling trade orders. Denver is bound to be the recipient of the prosperity that surrounds it unless it puts up the barriers. Business ought to be given time to recuperate; there should be a halcyon period from the preying politician. An opportunity ought to be given to the city administration to make good. If it fails a remedy will be found in due course. What all of the people are praying for is surcease from agitation and political turmoil. The "commission form of government" may be a good thing, but it will not of itself bring the millennium or a business revival. Nine months ago the people were promised the impossible as the result of the spring election. Some of the leaders then are now making fur-

ther foolish pledges of what can be accomplished by a change in the form of government. They are in the business of agitation.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, in re-appointing 10 members of the board of education of that city, said a sensible and timely thing when he intimated that our present-day public school education may be "too fine" and too little adapted to the real needs of pupils. That is to say, too much stress is laid upon the frills and too little upon the primary essentials. We have pupils coming out of the public schools who have a smattering of sciences and "accomplishments" which will never be of much service to them, while their spelling is poor, their knowledge of geography vague, their arithmetic weak, their grammar wobbly, their history inaccurate. The "niceties and refinements," as Mayor Gaynor calls them, are all right in their place, but they should come only "after the solid things are taken care of." This seems so obvious as to be axiomatic, but nevertheless it is the fact that in our public schools it is frequently the other way about. Education is a precious boon, and it should not be a plaything of the faddists. Given the proper foundation, there is no objection to the adding of ornamentation, if the individual pupil can stand it, but above all things the fundamentals must be cared for, as they are, after all, the things which will prove of greatest service. Gifted individuals deserve special attention, no doubt, but in the lower grades the instruction should be of such character that every boy and girl who leaves school at an early age, as most do, will be equipped with the things basically necessary for life's struggles.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—A shadow of coming events was seen in Boston when the city was visited by a Japanese representative of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is the Japan Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. He was investigating harbor facilities for his company, and it is surmised that this corporation intends to inaugurate a regular service to the eastern seaboard of the United States. The Panama canal is, of course, the explanation. The Pacific coast has known the marine industry of the oriental people for some years, and has come to acknowledge their superiority in ocean transportation. Whether it is due to natural adaptability or to the advantage of low sea wages, they have driven Americans out of ocean freights wherever they have come into competition. One consequence of opening the new canal, it appears, may be similar results along the Atlantic coast. If this should happen, it would certainly be only one of the effects that the new waterway will have on the world's commerce. It was not foreseen when the big ditch was undertaken, and it must be taken as a caution to expect the unexpected in many ways when the short cut between east and west is opened.

WIRELESS TO BE COMPULSORY

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government will bring down legislation this session providing for the compulsory installation of wireless telegraph equipment on all steamers of any considerable tonnage plying on the Great Lakes or to the maritime ports of Canada.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS Edition and Miscellaneous Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	MILLINERY GOODS Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats. J. F. Struble & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
BOOK-PAPE MANUFACTURERS Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.	PAINTS AND OILS Tanner Paint & Oil Co., Manufacturers of High-Grade Paints for all purposes, 1417 and 1419 Main St., Richmond, Va. Phone Mad. 209, Mad. 1797.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale) Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotpe Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.	POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING Cleghorn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston.
HEATING (Steam and Hot Water) Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.	PRINTERS' ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	REAL ESTATE-INS.-MORTGAGES Sathan M. Well, Yorkville Bank Bldg., Third Ave. and 85th St., New York City.
LEATHER GOODS-WHOLESALE Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Calf and Kid, Philadelphia-Boston-London.	TOILET PAPER Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.
	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
	WOOL F. N. Graves & Co., 34 Summer St., Boston.

Progress in SOUTH AMERICA

Can be closely followed by reading the Monitor's Latin American page every Tuesday and Thursday.

Business men all over the United States and Canada particularly watch

The Trade Notes for Valuable Hints

Currency Reform a Country's Need Says President

WASHINGTON—President Taft's message on fiscal, judicial, military and insular affairs follows:

The condition of the country with reference to business could hardly be better. While the four years of the administration now drawing to a close have not developed great speculative expansion or a wide field of new investment, the recovery and progress made from the depressing conditions following the panic of 1907 have been steady and the improvement has been clear and easily traced in the statistics. The business of the country is now on a solid basis. Credits are not unduly extended, and every phase of the situation seems in a state of preparedness for a period of unexampled prosperity.

Condition of Treasury

The condition of the treasury is very satisfactory. The total interest bearing debt is \$908,777,770, of which \$134,631,980 constitute the Panama canal loan. The non-interest bearing debt is \$378,301,284.90, including \$346,681,016 of greenbacks. We have in the treasury \$150,000,000 in gold coin as a reserve against the outstanding greenbacks, and in addition we have a cash balance in the treasury as a general fund of \$167,152,478.99, or an increase of \$29,975,552 over the general fund last year.

Receipts, Expenditures

For three years the expenditures of the government have decreased under the influence of an effort to economize. This year presents an apparent exception. The estimate by the secretary of the treasury of the ordinary receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, for the year ending June 30, 1914, indicates that they will amount to \$710,000,000. The sum of the estimates of the expenditures for that same year, exclusive of Panama canal disbursements and postal disbursements payable from postal revenues, is \$732,000,000, indicating a deficit of \$22,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1913, similarly estimated receipts were \$667,000,000, while the total corresponding estimate of expenditures for that year, submitted through the secretary of the treasury to Congress, amounted to \$656,000,000. This shows an increase of \$76,000,000 in the estimates for 1914 over the total estimates of 1913. This is due to an increase of \$25,000,000 in the estimate for rivers and harbors for the next year on projects and surveys authorized by Congress; to an increase under the new pension bill of \$32,500,000; and to an increase in the estimates for the navy department of \$24,000,000. The estimate for the navy department for the year 1913 included two battleships. Congress made provision for only one battleship, and therefore the navy department has deemed it necessary and proper to make an estimate which includes the first year's expenditure for three battleships in addition to the amount required for work on the uncompleted ships now under construction. In addition to the natural increase in the expenditures for the uncompleted ships, and the additional battleship estimated for the other increases are due to the pay required for or more additional enlisted men in the navy; and this must be added the additional cost of construction imposed by the change in the eight-hour law which makes it applicable to ships built in private shipyards.

With the exceptions of these three items, the estimates show a reduction this year below the total estimates for 1913 of more than \$5,000,000.

The estimates for Panama canal construction for 1914 are \$17,000,000 less than for 1913.

Banking and Currency

A time when panics seem far removed is the best time for us to prepare our financial system to withstand a storm. The most crying need this country has is a proper banking and currency system. The existing one is inadequate, and every one who has studied the question admits it.

After the panic of 1907 Congress realized that the present system was not adapted to the country's needs and that under it panics were possible that might properly be avoided by legislative provision. Accordingly a currency commission was appointed which made a report in February, 1912. The system which they recommended involved a National Reserve Association, which was, in certain of its faculties and functions, a bank, and which was given through its governing authorities the power, by issuing circulating notes for approved commercial paper, by fixing discounts, and by other methods of transfer of currency, to expand the supply of the monetary medium where it was most needed to prevent the export or hoarding of gold and generally to exercise such supervision over the supply of money in every part of the country as to prevent a stringency and a panic.

Certain it is, however, that the objections which were made in the past history of this country to a central bank as furnishing a monopoly of financial power to private individuals, would not apply to an association whose ownership and control is so widely distributed and is divided between all the banks of the country, state and national, on the one hand, and the chief executive through three department heads and his controller of the currency, on the other. The ancient hostility to a national bank, with its branches, in which is concentrated the privilege of doing a banking business and carrying on the financial transactions of the government, has prevented the establishment of such a bank since it was abolished in the Jackson administration. Our present national banking law has obviated objections growing out of the same cause by providing a free banking system in which any set of stockholders can establish a national bank if they comply with the conditions of law. It seems to me that the National Reserve Association meets the same objection in a similar way; that is, by giving to each bank, state and national, in accordance with its size, a certain share in the stock of the reserve association, non-transferable and only to be held by the bank while it performs its functions as a partner in the reserve association.

Provisions Favored

The report of the commission recommends provisions for the imposition of a graduated tax on the expanded currency

of such a character as to furnish a motive for reducing the issue of notes whenever their presence in the money market is not required by the exigencies of trade. In other words, the whole system has been worked out with the greatest care. Theoretically it presents a plan that ought to command support. Practically it may require modification in various of its provisions in order to make the security against abuses by combinations among the banks impossible. But in the face of the crying necessity that there is for improvement in our present system, I urgently invite the attention of Congress to the proposed plan and the report of the commission, with the hope that an earnest consideration may suggest amendments and changes within the general plan which will lead to its adoption for the benefit of the country. There is no class in the community more interested in a safe and sane banking and currency system, one which will prevent panics and automatically furnish in each trade center the currency needed in the carrying on of the business at that center, than the wage earner. There is no class in the community whose experience better qualifies them to make suggestions as to the sufficiency of a currency and banking system than the bankers and business men. Ought we, therefore, to ignore their recommendations and reject their financial judgment as to the proper method of reforming our financial system merely because of the suspicion which exists against them in the minds of many of our fellow citizens? Is it not the duty of Congress to take up the plan suggested, examine it from all standpoints, give impartial consideration to the testimony of those whose experience ought to fit them to give the best advice on the subject, and then to adopt some plan which will secure the benefits desired?

Discusses Tariff

I have regarded it as my duty in former messages to the Congress to urge the revision of the tariff upon principles of protection. It was my judgment that the duty on cotton should be reduced, but that the reduction ought not to be below a rate which would represent the difference in the cost of production between the article in question at home and abroad, and for this and other reasons I vetoed several bills which were presented to me in the last session of this Congress. Now that a new Congress has been elected on a platform of a tariff for revenue only rather than a protective tariff, and is to revise the tariff on that basis, it is needless for me to occupy the time of this Congress with arguments or recommendations in favor of a protective tariff.

Before passing from the tariff law, however, known as the Payne tariff law of Aug. 5, 1909, I desire to call attention to section 38 of that act, assessing a special excise tax on corporations. It contains a provision requiring the levy of an additional 50 per cent to the annual tax in cases of neglect to verify the prescribed return or to file it before the time required by law. This additional charge of 50 per cent operates in some cases as a harsh penalty for what may have been a mere inadvertence or unintentional oversight, and the law should be so amended as to mitigate the severity of the charge in such instances. Provision should also be made for the refund of additional taxes heretofore collected because of such infractions in those cases where the penalty imposed has been so disproportionate to the offense as equitably to demand relief.

Will Submit Budget

The estimates for the next fiscal year have been assembled by the secretary of the treasury and by him transmitted to Congress. I purpose at a later day to submit to Congress a form of budget prepared for me and recommended by the President's commission on economy and efficiency, with a view of suggesting the useful and informing character of a properly framed budget.

Army Reorganization

Our small army now consists of 83,809 men, excluding the 3000 Philippine scouts. Leaving out of consideration the coast artillery force, whose position is fixed in our various seacoast defenses, and the present garrisons of our various insular possessions, we have today within the continental United States a mobile army of only about 35,000 men. This little force must be still further drawn upon to supply the new garrisons of the great naval base which is being established at Pearl harbor, in the Hawaiian islands, and to protect the locks now rapidly approaching completion at Panama. The forces remaining in the United States are now scattered in nearly 50 posts, situated for a variety of historical reasons in 24 states. These posts contain only fractions of regiments, averaging less than 700 men each. In time of peace it has been our historical policy to administer these units separately by a geographical organization. In other words, our army in time of peace has never been a united organization but merely scattered groups of companies, battalions, and regiments, and the first task in time of war has been to create out these scattered units an army fit for effective teamwork and cooperation.

To the task of meeting these patent defects, the war department has been addressing itself during the past year.

Plan Comprehensive

A comprehensive plan of army reorganization was prepared by the war college division of the general staff. This plan was thoroughly discussed last summer at a series of open conferences held by the secretary of war and attended by representatives from all branches of the army and from Congress. In printed form it has been distributed to members of Congress and throughout the army and the National Guard, and widely through institutions of learning and elsewhere in the United States. In it, for the first time, we have a tentative chart for future progress.

Under the influence of this study definite and effective steps have been taken toward army reorganization so far as such reorganization lies within the executive power. Hitherto there has been no difference of policy in the treatment of the organization of our foreign garrisons from those of troops within the United States. The difference of situa-

tion is vital, and the foreign garrison should be prepared to defend itself at an instant's notice against a foe who may command the sea. Unlike the troops in the United States, it cannot count upon reinforcements or recruitment. It is an outpost, upon which will fall the brunt of the first attack in case of war. The historical policy of the United States of carrying its regiments during time of peace at half strength has no application to our foreign garrisons. During the past year this defect has been remedied as to the Philippine regiments. The former garrison of 12 reduced regiments has been replaced by a garrison of six regiments at full strength, giving fully the same number of riflemen at an estimated economy in cost of maintenance of over \$1,000,000 per year. This garrison is to be permanent. Its regimental units, instead of being transferred periodically back and forth from the United States, remain in the islands. The officers and men composing these units will, however, serve a regular tropical detail as usual; thus involving no greater hardship upon the personnel and greatly increasing the effectiveness of the garrison. A similar policy is proposed for the Hawaiian and Panama garrisons as fast as the barracks for them are completed. I strongly urge upon Congress that the necessary appropriations for this purpose should be promptly made. It is, in my opinion, of first importance that these national outposts, upon which a successful home defense will, primarily, depend, should be finished and placed in effective condition at the earliest possible day.

The Army at Home

Simultaneously with the foregoing steps the war department has been proceeding with the reorganization of the army at home. The formerly disassociated units are being united into a tactical organization of three divisions, each consisting of two or three brigades of infantry and, so far as practicable, a proper proportion of divisional cavalry and artillery.

Regular Army Reserve

One of the most important reforms accomplished during the past year has been the legislation enacted in the army appropriation bill of last summer, providing for a regular army reserve. Hitherto our national policy has assumed that at the outbreak of war our regiments would be immediately raised to full strength. But our laws have provided no means by which this could be accomplished, or by which the losses of the regiments when once sent to the front could be repaired. In this respect we have neglected the lessons learned by other nations. The new law provides that the soldier, after serving four years with colors, shall pass into a reserve for three years. At his option he may go into the reserve at the end of three years, remaining there for four years. While in the reserve he can be called to active duty only in case of war or national emergency, and when so called and only in such case will receive a stated amount of pay for all of the period in which he has been a member of the reserve. The legislation is imperfect, in my opinion, in certain particulars, but it is a most important step in the right direction, and I earnestly hope that it will be carefully studied and perfected by Congress.

The National Guard

Under existing law the national guard constitutes, after the regular army, the first line of national defense. Its organization, discipline, training, and equipment, under recent legislation, have been assimilated, as far as possible, to those of the regular army, and its practical efficiency, under the effect of this training, has very greatly increased. Our citizen soldiers under present conditions have reached a state of self-government which they cannot reasonably be asked to go without further direct assistance in the form of pay from the federal government. On the other hand, such pay from the national treasury would not be justified unless it produced a proper equivalent in additional efficiency on the part of the national guard. The organized militia today cannot be ordered outside the limits of the United States, and thus cannot lawfully be used for general military purposes. The officers and men are ambitious and eager to make themselves thus available and to become an efficient national reserve of citizen soldiery. They are the only force of trained men, other than the regular army, upon which we can rely. The so-called militia pay bill, in the form agreed on between the authorities of the war department and the representatives of the national guard, in my opinion adequately meets these conditions and offers a proper return for the national guard. I believe that its enactment into law would be a very long step toward providing this nation with a first line of citizen soldiery, upon which its main reliance must depend in case of any national emergency. Plans for the organization of the National Guard into tactical divisions, on the same lines as those adopted for the regular army, are being formulated by the war college division of the general staff.

National Volunteers

The national guard consists of only about 110,000 men. In any serious war in the past it has always been necessary, and in such a war in the future it doubtless will be necessary, for the nation to depend, in addition to the regular army and the national guard, upon a large force of volunteers. There is at present no adequate provision of law for the raising of such a force. There is pending in Congress, however, a bill which makes such provision, and which, I believe, is admirably adapted to meet the exigencies which would be presented in case of war. The passage of the bill would not entail a dollar's expense upon the government at this time or in the future until war comes. But if war comes the methods therein directed are in accordance with the best military judgment as to what they ought to be, and the act would prevent the necessity for a discussion of any legislation and the delays incident to its consideration and adoption. I earnestly urge its passage.

Water Power

There are pending before Congress a large number of bills proposing to grant privileges of erecting dams for the purpose of creating water power in our navigable rivers. The pendency of these bills has brought out an important defect in the existing general dam act. That act does not, in my opinion, grant sufficient power to the federal government in dealing with the construction of such dams to exact protective conditions in

the interest of navigation. It does not permit the federal government, as a condition of its permit, to require that a part of the value thus created shall be applied to the further general improvement and protection of the stream. I believe this to be one of the most important matters of internal improvement now confronting the government. Most of the navigable rivers of this country are comparatively low and shallow. In order that they may be made fully useful for navigation there has come into vogue a method of improvement known as canalization, or the slack-water method, which consists in building a series of dams and locks, each of which will create a long pool of deep navigable water. At each of these dams there is usually created also water power of commercial value. If the water power thus created can be made available for the further improvement of navigation in the stream, it is manifest that the improvement will be much more quickly effected on the one hand, and, on the other, that the burden on the general taxpayers of the country will be very much reduced. Private interests seeking means to build water power dams in navigable streams naturally urge that they thus improve navigation, and that if they do not take for themselves the entire profits of the water-power development. What ever they may do by way of relieving the government of the expense of improving navigation should be given due consideration, but it must be apparent that there may be a profit beyond a reasonably liberal return upon the private investment which is a potential asset of the government in carrying out a comprehensive policy of waterway development. It is no objection to the retention and use of such an asset by the government that a comprehensive waterway policy will include the protection and development of the other public use of water, which cannot and should not be ignored in making and executing plans for the protection and development of navigation. It is also equally clear that inasmuch as the water power thus created is or may be an incident of a general scheme of waterway improvement within the constitutional jurisdiction of the federal government, the regulation of such water power lies also within that jurisdiction. In my opinion constructive statesmanship requires that legislation should be enacted which will permit the development of navigation in these great rivers to go hand in hand with the utilization of this by-product of water power created in the process of the same improvement, and that the general dam act should be so amended as to make this possible. I deem it highly important that the nation should adopt a consistent and harmonious treatment of these water power projects, which will preserve for this purpose their value to the government, whose right it is to grant the permit. Any other policy is equivalent to throwing away a most valuable national asset.

Porto Rico Progress

Porto Rico continues to show notable progress, both commercially and in the spread of education. The failure thus far to grant American citizenship continues to be the only ground of dissatisfaction. The bill conferring such citizenship has passed the House of Representatives and is now awaiting the action of the Senate. I am heartily in favor of the passage of this bill. I believe that the demand for citizenship is just, and that it is amply earned by sustained loyalty on the part of the inhabitants of the island. But it should be remembered that the demand must be, and in the minds of most Porto Ricans is, entirely dissociated from any thought of statehood. I believe that no substantial approved public opinion in the United States or in Porto Rico contemplates statehood for the island as the ultimate form of relation between us. I believe that the aim to be striven for is the fullest possible allowance of legal and fiscal self-government, with American citizenship as the bond between us; in other words, a relation analogous to the present relation between Great Britain and such self-governing islands as the Channel Islands. This would conduce to the fullest and most self-sustaining development of Porto Rico, while at the same time it would grant her the economic and political benefits of being under the American flag.

Philippine Autonomy

A bill is pending in Congress which revolutionizes the carefully worked out scheme of government under which the Philippine islands are now governed, and which proposes to render them virtually autonomous at once and absolutely independent in eight years. Such a proposal can only be founded on the assumption that we have now disengaged our trusteeship to the Filipino people and our responsibility for them to the world, and that they are now prepared for self-government as well as national sovereignty. A thorough and unbiased knowledge of the facts clearly shows that these assumptions are absolutely without justification. As to this, I believe that there is no substantial difference of opinion among any of those who have had the responsibility of facing Philippine problems in the administration of government. Up to our aid and sovereignty. A thorough and unbiased knowledge of the facts clearly shows that these assumptions are absolutely without justification. 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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N E

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—wants position at Taunton residence. References furnished. Address, 870 STATE STREET, Boston. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position in small family where references can be given. Good experienced attendant; best reference furnished. J. R. MILLER, 8 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by middle-aged American woman with little over 6 years old, in small adult family with two children, 10 and 20 years of age. Home, moderate wages. A. W. DEAR, JR., 31 Magnolia av., Lynn, Mass. Tel. LYnn 2-1231.

LADY wants position as first or second lady like position, small family, fine cook, good references. MRS. C. MOORE, 200 Cambridge St., Boston. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, knowledge of stenography, bookkeeping, general detail and some foreign languages desired. ESTHER FAHLENBERG, 200 Cambridge St., A. R. SIOHAN, 94 Devon st., Roxbury. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS, first-class, desires employment by day or at home. ANNIE W. SHAWMUT, av., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS wanted to do at home; will call for and deliver work. HUGHES, 266 Shawmut av., Boston. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS, first class, wants work at home. ESTHER FAHLENBERG, 200 Cambridge St., A. R. SIOHAN, 94 Devon st., Roxbury. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS and cleaning wanted by the best. ESTHER FAHLENBERG, 200 Cambridge St., Lenox st., Boston. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS WORK wanted to do at home. Experienced laundress. Address M. E. HARRIS, 100 Washington St., Boston. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS WORK wanted for Monday and Tuesday of each week. MRS. HORA ELA, 100 Washington St., Boston. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS AND WIFE (Nova Scotians) would position together in private place; want references furnished. J. A. SHANKS, Harrington av., Boston. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

AUSTRINESS wanted by institution; army married, residence Cambridge; A-1 references and experience as school teacher. Address, 100 Washington St., Boston. Tel. ROxbury 2-3827.

DAILY FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free of charge). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

DAYTON residence Taunton, good references; knowledge of housekeeping; \$12 weekly. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

DAILY FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free of charge). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper and attendant. References furnished. Address, 870 STATE STREET, Boston. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

IF REQUIRED. MRS. MARY GUILD Chamberlains Chambers, Boston. Tel. OXford 2-7960.

WOMAN with extensive experience as companion or companion. REFERENCES. MISS ALGER, gen. del. Amherst, Mass. Tel. AMherst 2-1231.

WOMAN who would like to be

or as housekeeper for one or two people, or as companion for lady; American;

... references given and required. Ad-
dress, Gloucester, Mass.

WASH COLORED GIRL would like po-
sition to assist with light housework and
cook. References furnished. Address in care
of **RACHEL DUNBAR**, 28 Harvard st.,
Brooklyn, Boston.

POSITION WANTED by a Protestant
Irish woman, attendant to an elderly
man with light housework; good home
valued more than high wages. **MRS.**
WILLIAM W. HARRIS, 100 E. 43d
st., New York.

POSITION desired as housekeeper, care-
ful, refined home maker, and to assist in
household. **MRS. A. F. LIBBY**, 63 Winslow
avenue, Boston.

POSITION wanted as matron or com-
panion by an American woman; can fur-
nish references. Address, **MRS. J. M.**
W. NACK, 372A Beacon st., North
Bridgewater, Mass.

CULINARY BUSINESS—Young woman
desires position as cook, could learn
business; age 29, single, college grad-
uate; salary no object; willing to go
anywhere. References furnished. Address
of **FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel.
260, 261.

REFINED LADY would like position as
nurse or chaperon, either traveling or
at home. For full particulars please
write by letter to, **MRS. C. L. RING**,
100 E. 16th st., Boston.

REFINED LADY of middle age would
desire position as companion-attendant
for an elderly lady. Address, **MRS.**
W. C. GLUES, care E. C. Glues, Providence
10.

REFINED YOUNG LADY of 29 years
of age, like position as cashier or typ-
ewriter; work; wages \$7. **MISS BESSIE**
WILSON, 13 Chatham st., Lynn, Mass. 10

REFINED YOUNG LADY of 23 years
of age, desires employment, 6 days a
week as companion, reading, writing and
typing. **MISS MAY TELFER**, 454
E. 14th st., Camden, N. J. 10

REFINED LADY would do light duties
in a warm room and board; Cambridge or
city preferred; best of references. Ad-
dress, **MISS L. E. WARD**, care E. C. Glues,
Providence, Mass. 10

DESIRABLE COLORED WOMAN desires
position as cook or general maid in or
out of Boston; best references; please call or
write. **MISS L. BUTLER**, 124 Camden st.,
Camden, N. J. 10

RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN
in dish washing, in restaurant or
laundry house; 3 years' experience. Ad-
dress, **GIRL**, care L. M. Marks, 10
Cambridge, Mass. 11

LESGIRL, col., single, residence Bos-
ton; good references; expects to start
about 8/25. Address, **MENTION NO. 525**,
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260, 261.

LESLADY, age 25, single, residence
Boston; experienced; \$10 week to start.
Address, **MENTION NO. 525**, **STATE**
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260, 261.

LESLADY, age 25, single, residence
Boston; experienced; \$10 week to start.
Address, **MENTION NO. 525**, **STATE**
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260, 261.

MAIDSTRESS, neat tender, desires em-
ployment. **MISS H. MYERS**, 649 Shawmut
avenue, Boston.

MAIDSTRESS desires employment in
a well-paying, fitting, remodeling; all
a family sewing; references; \$2 per
week. Address, **MISS STEVENSON**, care
best corner, Mass. Tel. 3856-W.

MAIDSTRESS would like work for the
understanding. Address, **MENTION NO. 525**,
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to
all), Brighton Mass. 11

MAIDSTRESS—Position wanted as seam-
stress, dressmaking, mending, and
laundry; references, **Minnie R.**
WING, 1161 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass. 11

MAIDSTRESS, age 39, married, residence
Boston; experienced; \$10 week to start.
Address, **MENTION NO. 525**, **STATE**
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260, 261.

MART young lady wants traveling
companion, any kind of work has experience
in. Address, **MENTION NO. 525**, **STATE**
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260, 261.

LYNN MATTHEWS, 177 No. Main st.,
River Mass.

MRS. desires position in church,
or as a teacher in a quartet. Address, **ANNIE**
MALLING, 8 Blackwood st., Suite 1
Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER, age 17, residence
Roxbury; good references; \$7 week
to start. Address, **MENTION NO. 525**, **STATE**
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260, 261.

PHOTOGRAPHER with several years'
experience desires position; best of ref-
erences furnished. Address, **MRS. C. E. TAYLOR**,
100 E. 16th st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER, age 18, res. city;
ref. knowledge of bookkeeping; \$2
per week. Address, **MENTION NO. 525**,
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260, 261.

Classified Page

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RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: FROM 1 TO 12 INSERTIONS, 15 CENTS A LINE; 13 TO 25 INSERTIONS, 12 CENTS A LINE; 26 OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE. NON-PAREIL MEASUREMENT.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: ONE INSERTION, 12 CENTS A LINE; THREE OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE. NON-PAREIL MEASUREMENT. NO ADVERTISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN THREE LINES.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

CHRISTMAS CARDS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE THRILLING WORDS OF "THE LORD'S PRAYER"

These words associated with the Cross and Crown emblem have been exquisitely engraved on steel die and plate on heavy white card, bevel edged and mounted on grey suede leather as a hanger. Gold, Real Mother of Pearl and a perfect color scheme give to the Hanger formed by their combination a charm that gratifies all who love distinctiveness and refinement. A charming Christmas-tide remembrance. Post free 35 cents. "Write for Ideal Creations" sent post paid to all applicants.

BUNDE & UPMEYER CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MR. WILSON INVITES MR. BRYAN TO CALL

President-Elect Writes in Response to Belated Note — Does Not Anticipate Party Friction — Plans Conference With Leaders—Princeton Congratulates Him

HAMILTON, Bermuda, via Kingston, Jamaica — President-elect Wilson on Thursday decided to leave here on Dec. 14, to reach New York Dec. 16. Mr. Wilson said that he had written William Jennings Bryan asking him to confer with him on his return home.

How the engagement for the approaching conference of Mr. Wilson with Mr. Bryan came to be made was told.

Just before Mr. Wilson's departure from Princeton and while he was keeping his destination secret, word came to Mr. Bryan that Mr. Wilson was going to Florida. Mr. Bryan already had made plans to visit Miami, and in writing the President-elect casually mentioned the fact, adding that he might call while there the next President some day while there.

The letter was not received by Mr. Wilson until after he arrived at Hamilton. In replying he said that he would be pleased to meet his friend when he returned to the United States.

The President-elect is not affected by the predictions of factional differences disturbing his administration.

"I know that there have been all sorts

of criss-crosses," he said, "but there is not going to be any trouble. Why, it would be downright stupidity to start trouble in the present state of things and those who expect it are going to be fooled, and badly fooled, too."

It is known that Mr. Wilson has made it clear that he will have no single adviser. Upon his return home he will meet many of the party leaders, though no engagement other than that with Mr. Bryan has been made. Mr. Wilson is encouraged by his confidence in Oscar Underwood, the leader of the Democratic majority in the House. He believes that the House leader is the type of man who looks upon legislation from the viewpoint of the national good rather than from that of sectional advantage.

PRINCETON, N. J.,—Resolutions congratulating President-elect Woodrow Wilson have been adopted by his former colleagues in the Princeton faculty and mailed to him. The motion to adopt the resolutions was presented by President Hibben, who succeeded Governor Wilson as head of the university.

FISH COMMISSION IN OREGON ENRICHES STATE BY MANY FRY

PORTLAND, Ore.—Although this is the first year that fish have been systematically planted in the streams of Oregon, the state has been enriched to the extent of 7,247,546 through the Oregon state fish commission, says the Oregonian. More than 90 per cent of these will, it is estimated, live and be of eatable size in two or three years, according to T. J. Craig, chief deputy game warden, who is directly in charge of the work.

Of the young fish, 5,847,546 were trout while the remainder were black bass, croppies, catfish and some other game fish. Of the trout, 4,411,865 were released from the Oregon state hatcheries and the remainder were planted by the United States bureau of fisheries.

Many of the trout were shipped here from the East, but by next summer the fish commission expects to be able to collect enough spawn to make the purchase of outside fish unnecessary. The Bonneville plant has been enlarged and a large number of brood fish will be kept each year.

The first car which was at the service of the workers was a plain baggage car with no special adaptation to the fish shipping. The fish, of which there are 1000 in a can when on the road, have to be aired. At first this was done by hand, the men sometimes working night and day, stirring the water up with dippers.

The car which the commission is using at present offers the latest and best for care of the fish and is loaned to the commission by the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company. The railroad has also furnished free transportation for the car over any of its lines, all through the summer.

SWIFT DESTROYER ADDED TO NAVY

QUINCY—The torpedo boat destroyer Henley, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, was formally delivered to the United States government yesterday.

She is the only ship in the navy having reciprocating and turbine engines. The former will be used at slow cruising speed, and the turbines on high speed runs. Because of this equipment government experts regard the Henley as the most economical boat in the navy.

CALIFORNIA'S CASH COUNTED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The state board of control counted the money in the state treasury. The entire cash in the state treasury, including certificates of deposit in state banks and school warrants, was \$11,997,523.55. Of this amount \$9,097,260 is represented in certificates of deposit bearing interest of approximately \$16,000 per month. Warrants paid since Nov. 1 aggregated \$719,391.21.

ATTENDANCE INCREASE AND STAFF CHANGES MARK TECH PROGRESS

An increase of 52 students bringing the total up to the record number of 1611, an increase in the number of instructors, and changes in several of the courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology appear in the institute catalogue which is ready for general distribution tomorrow. The important changes in the staff are the placing of Prof. Waldemar Lindgren at the head of the department of geology and Prof. James Knox Taylor at the head of the department of architecture.

The distribution of students is: Non-resident fellows, 2; candidates for the degree of doctor of engineering, 3; doctor of philosophy, 4; master of science, 26. There are 230 graduate students, who mainly come from other colleges, and represent 97 American and 17 foreign institutions, while there are 42 special students. The classified students number: Fourth year, 295; third year, 260; second year, 230, and first year, 327. There are also 422 unclassified students who are taking work in more than one year.

From New England come 1029 students, of whom 249 are Boston men, 294 more are from Greater Boston and 347 others from other sections of Massachusetts. Alaska, Honolulu, Manila and Porto Rico send eight, while from other foreign lands there are an even 100 students. Thirteen women are registered in the institute courses.

All but 59 of 4345 graduates are located. Of these, 215 are in foreign lands and more than 4000 in this country. Of foreign countries, Mexico leads with 53 Tech men, while the others are scattered in 25 other different countries.

MR. MC CUMBER PLANS PENSION EXTENSION

WASHINGTON—Senator J. P. McCumber of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate committee on pensions, will attempt this winter to secure legislation to give a pensionable status to widows of soldiers, who were married to the veterans of the civil war after June 30, 1890. The bill will provide that pensions of \$12 per month shall be paid to widows who were married between 1890 and 1908, the date of the last widow's pension act, which increased their pensions from \$8 to \$12 per month. Under the act of 1908, widows who were married after 1890 were not permitted to draw pensions, the act simply increasing the amount of the pension to the sum named.

"I believe that these women are entitled to pensions," said Senator McCumber, "just as those who married before 1890, and became widows, are entitled to the small honorarium paid by the government, and shall introduce a bill for that purpose early in the session. If it is enacted into law, it will apply to only a few thousand women, and the records will show that a majority were married within a few years after 1890, or between that and 1900. In order that no injustice may be done, however, I propose that widows who were married as late as 1908 may be entitled to a pension of \$12 per month." Senator McCumber is hopeful that his bill will become a law, thus rounding out needed pension legislation under Republican auspices.

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Booklets
Calendars, etc.

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ART POTTERY, PICTURES.



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Piece for your Dining Room, Boudoir,
etc.

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Marshmallow Croquettes... 12c
Old Fashion Chocolate, fancy boxes... 15c
Peanut Brittle, fresh from the fire... 10c
Ice cream cones, each... 5c
Cream Patties, pure sugar, fruit flavors 15c
1/2 price sale on solid fancy boxes,
chocolates fine.

Best Granulated Sugar, per lb. 8c
81 PORTLAND ST., 99 SUMMER ST.

CATNIP BALL
A Toy for Cats
In a package
of herbs of
the amusement
of any cat or
kitten. Cats
can't let it alone.
Will last for years.
On sale at any
Drug, Grocer or Toy
Store. By mail to
any address if they do not furnish them.
DE. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOSTON
MASS.



PETS
Dr. Daniels' Dog Bread
18 best for dogs and puppies; at drug
and grocery stores; send for booklet on feeding.
DE. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOSTON,
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FOR SALE—Very handsome blue Persian cat, beautiful long coat, suitable only for sale. Telephone 786 Brookline.

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California Country Land
63,000 acres in Santa Clara and Merced
counties, Cal. all in one tract. 20,000 acres
fruit and alfalfa, bottom land, abundant
supply of water, best land rich grazing and
timber. 500,000 cords of oak wood \$7 a
cord at R. R.; splendid improvements;
buildings, barns, etc.; very
easy terms; best buy in California. KIM
BELL & SMITHS, 607 Syndicate Bldg.,
Oakland, Cal.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
An apartment house of seven apartments;
modern home-like features, strictly residence;
location best; finest shade trees;
three blocks to the State Normal school;
two car lines; pays 8% net on \$10,000.
Address W. E. DEAN, 56 S. 10th St., San
Jose, Cal.

REAL ESTATE
READING
For sale, 2-family house, 2 minutes from
station; rents for \$23 a month; will sell
for \$1800 to close an estate; this house
is always ready in a good investment.
See J. R. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS
FOR SALE — Texas farm, ranch and
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and up; exceptionally attractive business
sites in fast-growing city of Houston, Tex.
See latest, complete correspondence solicited.
GEO. R. BRINGHURST, Houston, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY
FOR SALE—House in Montclair, N. J.,
10 rooms, central location, best of schools,
28th, shade and fruit trees, garden and
lawn; price \$10,000, one half cash, balance
at 5% interest. Address M. R. RAABE, 608 Mass.
ave., Boston.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA
FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and
fruit lands; home of famous Indian river
orange groves; citrus groves, sugar cane,
sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on
application. G. M. McKINNEY, General
Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
OCEAN VIEW at Coconut Grove—Long
on divided channel to deep water; best
bathing facilities on Biscayne Bay map;
description in terms of R. K. STEWART,
Coconut Grove, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO
REAL ESTATE bought, sold and ex-
changed; management of property a specialty.
GORDON B. CHASE, 136 W. Lake
St., Chicago.

FINANCIAL
CAPITAL WANTED — Manufacturing
Co., Illinois corporation, needs additional
capital to carry on and enlarge business;
would like reliable, capable business man
to furnish capital and join in the manage-
ment; the high rated, cutting edge of
CHAS. H. HALE, 734 N. Pine ave., Chi-
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GOOD BUSINESS MAN, 40 years, would
like to invest up to \$2500 in some manu-
facturing or other good business; if possible
near New York; must stand strict
investigation. Address: Mrs. B. L. WELLS,
318 W. 134th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS—CALIFORNIA
THREE FURNISHED SUNNY
ROOMS and bath in a COTTAGE IN
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.; plaza \$8.00;
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Classified Advertising Columns bring re-
turns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay
will give you information as to terms.

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THE WELLINGTON, 47 N. 10th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.; bright cheerful rooms
and apartments; hot water; located in
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DESIRABLE furnished rooms; modern
conveniences; in shopping district. 255
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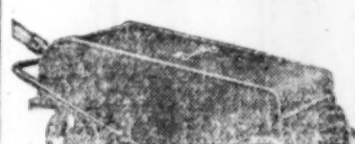
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WEST 11TH ST., 142—Nicely furnished
front parlor; quiet, select neighborhood;
every accommodation; reasonable.

OFFICES—NEW YORK
FOR RENT—(Furnished) practitioner's
office, 2 to 3 p. m. Room 1124, Marbridge
Bldg., 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK
LADY will share her cozy apartment
with another lady. MRS. MACK, Apt. 31,
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The DUNTLEY is the only sweeper
with both the SUCTION and also a
REVOLVING BRUSH and one can
therefore both VACUUM CLEAN
rugs and carpets and pick up all
LINT, THREADS, PINS, ETC. IN
ONE OPERATION.

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GUARANTEED for one year against
any defects whatever in workmanship
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Get all
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A SHOE repairing business in a college
town; shop located just across the street
from the center of the campus; this is a
money-making business and a lot for sale at
a remarkably low figure. \$185. 411 First
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PARTNER WANTED, with \$10,000 to
\$25,000 to take an interest in flour and feed
business, well established and making
money; must be willing to work; would
take part in good property; will not ac-
cept a man who is not financially interest-
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DOWNEN, 110 Madison St., Omaha, N. Y.

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wonderful country; I can sell you good
farms or can loan your money to pro-
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mind the high cost of living; we show
either sex how, whether full or spare time
be given. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
CO., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—Established plumbing and
heating business in growing town of 50,000
inhabitants; most move quick; price \$2500,
a bargain. N. L. GORDREY, Box 321,
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NOTICES
CITY OF BOSTON.
Board of Election Commissioners.
Sessions for Registration of Voters
1912.

Principal Office, 100 Summer Street

December 6 to December 11, inclusive,
from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., excepting Satur-
day, when the office will close at 1 p. m.
December 12 to December 23, inclusive,
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.,
excepting Saturdays, when the office will be
open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 6
p. m. to 10 p. m.

December 24, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., con-
tinuously.
Registration for the City Election will
close December 24 at 10 p. m.

OUTSIDE REGISTRATION IN WARDS.
December 12 to December 23, inclusive,
6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

After 10 o'clock in the evening of the
last day fixed for registration preceding
the City Election, no names will be added
to the registers until after the next elec-
tion, except the names of voters examined
as to their qualifications between the pre-
ceding thirtieth day of April and the close
of registration.

NO REGISTRATION SUNDAYS.
CITY ELECTION, JANUARY 14, 1913.
JOHN M. MINTON,
MELANCTHON W. BURLIN,
ALFREDUS SANFORD,
JOHN B. MARTIN,
Board of Election Commissioners.

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INCORPORATED
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TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

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ANTIQUE TEA SET OF 42 PIECES—In fine condition; would make a lovely Christmas gift; home evenings and Sun-
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Real Estate Markets News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

An important real estate deal has just been consummated in the South End district through the office of John Kiley, Kimball building. Joseph Segal, who purchased the premises, contemplates razing the old building on the site with the intention of constructing a \$50,000 improvement. The location is 356 and 358 Harrison avenue, between Troy and Rochester streets. There are 1825 square feet of land assessed for 87,700 with a total of \$15,100 covering two three and one half-story brick buildings.

Joseph Weinberg has taken title to the property located 12 James street, near East Newton street, consisting of a four-story and basement brick house, purchased from Simon Mazur and others. There are 2287 square feet of land, all taxed for \$11,400, including land value of \$3400.

Annie Pond has recorded a deed to premises 94 Village street, near Dover street, being a four-story and basement brick house standing on 984 square feet of ground, assessed to Fannie Finer for \$7000. Of this amount \$2000 is on the land.

Frederick W. Miller, Jr., sold his holdings at 125 Hudson street, near Curve street, composed of a 3 1/2 story brick house and 1400 square feet of land valued by the assessors for \$5000, divided almost equally between the land and the improvements. Abbe Sobel is the buyer.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Among the sales reported today from Roxbury was one made by Henry W. Putnam estate and another to Wilbur M. Davis. It is located 130 Highland street, between Ford avenue and Cedar street, and consists of a single frame dwelling with large lot of ground containing 50,159 square feet. The property is assessed for \$10,700 and the land carries \$1700 of it.

Another small transaction was between the owner of a two-story frame house situated 22 and 24 Catawba street, between Laurel and Sherman streets, together with 2500 square feet of land. The improvements are assessed for \$3100 and the lot for \$800 more. Rosa M. Groves purchased from Ida Marston.

Those two frame houses, situated 10 and 12 Lansing street, near Sherman street, belonging to Ellen L. Woodward et al., have been sold to Oliver C. Faust, deed coming through George E. Kimball. There are 1792 square feet of land taxed for \$800 and the total assessed value is \$2800.

Final papers have been placed to record for the purchase by Congregation Mishkan Nistal, covering 4150 square feet of land assessed for \$1200. William J. Sloan deeded the parcel on Westville street, near Orchard street, Dorchester.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
E. Weymouth Bay, Bk. mtdge. to E. Weymouth Bay, Bk. mtdge. d. \$1500.
Same to same, Camden pl. d. \$1500.
Daniel Clark et al. to Joseph Segal, Harrison st. 2 lots; d. \$1.
Samuel Kline to Eugene Messer, Audubon rd. and Queensbury st.; rel. \$1.
Robert J. Paine to Samuel Kline, Audubon rd.; d. \$1.
Frederick W. Miller, Jr., to Abbe Sobel, Hudson st.; d. \$1.
Fannie Finer to Annie Pond, Village st. 9; d. \$1.
Simon Mann et al. to Joseph Weinberg, James st.; d. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
South Boston Savings Bank to Jacob M. Laubenstein, Seventh st.; d. \$1.
Frank T. Horgan, mtdge. to Florence M. Patrician, Fifth and Lewis sts.; d. \$250.
Mary Quirk to Joseph C. Spicer et al., Athens st.; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
John G. Wadsworth to William E. Keen, Brooks st.; w. \$1.
Nicola Vitale to Vincenzo Corrallo, Emerald pl. w. \$1.
Isaac W. Maudelot to Mary Grimm, Webster st.; d. \$1.
Mary A. Kelly to Margaret McKinnon, Liverpool st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY
Alice M. Keller to General Rocking Co. of New York, Colony pl.; rel. \$1.
Bennett Rockman to Jacob Rockman, Harrison st.; rel. \$1.
Ellen L. Woodward et al. to George E. Kimball, Lansing st. 2 lots; d. \$1.
George E. Kimball to Oliver C. Faust, Lansing st. 2 lots; d. \$1.
Henry W. Putnam et al. to Wilbur M. Davis, Highland st.; d. \$500.
Ida Marston to Rosa M. Groves, Catawba st.; d. \$1.
Gertrude M. Putnam to Wilbur M. Davis, Highland st.; rel. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Joseph R. Russo to Daniel W. Flynn, Glendale st.; d. \$1.
William J. Sloan to Congregation Mishkan Nistal, Westville st.; w. \$1.
John E. V. Hayden to William V. Hayden, Grant pl.; d. \$1.
Lester L. Colby to R. Emerson Gould, Washington st.; d. \$1.
Frances L. Slattery to Mary E. Slattery, Paisley pk.; d. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Walter G. Page, edgo. to Henrietta Sparks, Cornell st.; d. \$50.

HYDE PARK
Guy W. Osborne to Dennis J. Coveney, Westminster st.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA
Sarah Siegel to Etta Hood et al., Summer st.; w. \$1.
William E. Hixon to Matthew Winto, John st.; w. \$1.
Philip Glazer to Harry Osaman, Chestnut, Fourth and Cherry sts.; w. \$1.

WINTHROP
James F. Palmer to Mary A. Brennan, Main st.; d. \$1.
Mary A. Brennan to Clara M. Farmer, Main st.; d. \$1.
Harry C. Rideout to Lillian A. Williams, Enfield rd.; w. \$1.

REVERE
Ada T. Hayden et al. est. to Leona G. Young, Alice st.; d. \$1.
William A. Miller et al. trs. to Catherine M. McBride, Squire and Graves rds.; d. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Myrtle st. 130, ward 11; I. Levine, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter tenements.

Milk st. 134, 136, ward 6; Slocum Est.; alter for mercantile.

Station st. 26, ward 10; A. M. Lyon; alter manufacturing.

Tremont st. 180, ward 7; Chickering & Son; alter mercantile.

B st. and West 1st st., ward 13; Ipswich Mills; alter mill.

Wharf st. 21, ward 7; Morris Guttin; alter mercantile.

South st. 107, ward 7; H. B. Bailey et al. trs.; alter mercantile.

Commercial st. 555, ward 6; N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.; alter storage.

HOUSE PASSES BILL AUTHORIZING GENERAL RAILROAD INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Complete investigation into the question of interstate carriage corporations stock and bond issues is authorized in Representative Adamson's amended bill empowering the interstate commerce commission to make a physical valuation of the property of railroads and other common carriers, passed the House Tuesday without a dissenting vote.

The measure, asked for by the interstate commerce commission, would provide for a far-reaching inquiry with the view of having railroad rates fixed on the basis of income on actual investment. It would authorize the employment of engineers and other experts, with power to summon witnesses and take testimony, to make an inventory listing in detail the property of every interstate carrier. All questions relating to existing stock and bond issues of such carriers also would be inquired into and reported upon.

STATE BOARD TO ELEVATE ALIENS PLANNED BY CLUB

Proposals for organizing a state commission to help in the elevation of the immigrants in the state will be discussed this afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, at 4 o'clock. Prof. Emily Balch of Wellesley College will be one of the speakers and a general consideration of the immigrant problem will ensue. Edwin D. Mead, chairman of the club, will preside.

Members of the club's committee on international relations have been instrumental in investigating the immigrant question and Harvard students will attend a meeting on the subject, to be held at the club the latter part of the month. Mr. Mead is chairman of the committee.

NEWTON SCHOOLS HAVE NEW HEAD

NEWTON—William H. Rice of Center street, Newton Center, senior member of the Newton school committee for six years, has been elected chairman of the committee to succeed the late Capt. S. Edward Howard. Miss Flora Anderson was elected to succeed Mrs. Blanche C. D. Hyde, head of the household economic department of the high school.

LEAGUE PLANS RECALL OF RULE

The school voters league expects to have a definite plan of action by Monday to be pursued in its attempt to abolish a rule affecting teachers passed last winter by the Boston school committee. Former State Senator Roger Sherman Hoar, who has been engaged as counsel, says that the ruling passed by the school committee prohibiting its employees from taking active part in political management or political campaigns is unconstitutional in parts. His object, he said, is to secure either a complete repeal of the rule or its modification by appealing first to the school committee, then, if refused to the legislature.

YALE WINS DEBATE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale, upholding the affirmative side, Thursday night defeated Syracuse, debating the question: "Resolved, That industrial corporations doing an interstate business should be regulated by a federal commission with power similar to the interstate commerce commission."

COMMITTEE GOT \$12,645

WASHINGTON—The statement of receipts and expenditures of the Democratic national congressional committee, showing \$12,645 in contributions and a balance on hand of \$373, was filed with the House Thursday just within the time limit.

DR. ELIOT TO SPEAK

BALTIMORE—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former head of Harvard University and now president of the National Civil Service League, will speak at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the women's auxiliary of the Maryland Civil Service Association on Dec. 14.

SALEM FIREMEN FOR HOLIDAY

SALEM—Local firemen are working in favor of the act to be submitted to the voters at the municipal election, providing one day off in five for permanent firemen, of whom there are 18. The increased cost if the change is made would be \$3263 annually.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York	Dec. 7
Rochambeau, for Havre.....	Dec. 7
Birma, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 7
Uta d'Aosta, for Naples.....	Dec. 7
Carmania, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
New York, for Southampton.....	Dec. 7
Centuria, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 7
Minnowaska, for London.....	Dec. 7
Maestri, for Southampton.....	Dec. 7
Konigs Albert, for Naples.....	Dec. 7
United States, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 10
United States, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 10
San Anna, for Naples.....	Dec. 10
Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	Dec. 11
Verona, for Southampton.....	Dec. 11
Corde, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 12
La Lorraine, for Havre.....	Dec. 12
Kaiserin Victoria, for Bremen.....	Dec. 12
Chicago, for Havre.....	Dec. 14
Krippersen, for Bremen.....	Dec. 14
Calendia, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 14
Osar, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 14
Minotaur, for London.....	Dec. 14
Re. Paul, for Southampton.....	Dec. 14
Oceanic, for Southampton.....	Dec. 14
Caronia, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 14
Kona, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Normand, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 17
Matreida, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 17
Finland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	Dec. 17
France, for Havre.....	Dec. 19
Barclay, for Bremen.....	Dec. 19
Halifax, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 19
Florida, for Havre.....	Dec. 21
Verona, for Southampton.....	Dec. 21
Columbia, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 21
Mesaba, for London.....	Dec. 21
Philadelphia, for Southampton.....	Dec. 21
Alie, for Naples-Trieste.....	Dec. 21
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen.....	Dec. 21
Brindley, for Southampton.....	Dec. 21
Lusitania, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 21
Magician, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 21
Overland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	Dec. 21
La Provence, for Havre.....	Dec. 21
President Lincoln, for Hamburg.....	Dec. 21
Verona, for Southampton.....	Dec. 21
Nazara, for Havre.....	Dec. 21
Minneapolis, for London.....	Dec. 21
Trieste, for Southampton.....	Dec. 21
Martha Washington, for Naples.....	Dec. 21

Sailings from Boston

Bohemian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Numidian, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 7
Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Canope, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 7
Frederick, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Arabic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Corinthian, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 7
Carpathia, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Devonian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Canadian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7

Sailings from Philadelphia

Manitou, for Antwerp.....	Dec. 6
Haverford, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 6
Stamperia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 6
Harrold, for Antwerp.....	Dec. 6
Merion, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 6

Sailings from Portland, Me.

Laurentie, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Teutonic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Canada, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Frederick, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 7
Devonian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7
Canadian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 7

All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter

Sailings from St. John	Dec. 7
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 13

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	Dec. 7
Canada, for Halifax.....	Dec. 7
Magician, for New York.....	Dec. 10
Haverford, for Philadelphia.....	Dec. 11
Belvidere, for Boston.....	Dec. 11
Devonian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 12
Lusitania, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Saxonia, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Campania, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Laurentie, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Nazara, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Arabic, for Boston.....	Dec. 14

Sailings from London

Minneapolis, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Belvidere, for New York.....	Dec. 10
Minnowaska, for New York.....	Dec. 10
Minotaur, for New York.....	Dec. 10
Hamburg, for New York.....	Dec. 6
President Lincoln, for New York.....	Dec. 6
Philadelphia, for New York.....	Dec. 6
Minneapolis, for New York.....	Dec. 6
America, for New York.....	Dec. 6
George Washington, for New York.....	Dec. 6
Maestri, for New York.....	Dec. 6
New York, for New York.....	Dec. 6
President Grant, for New York.....	Dec. 6

Sailings from Glasgow

Columbia, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Frederick, for Portland.....	Dec. 7
Belvidere, for Boston.....	Dec. 7
Campania, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Ionian, for Portland.....	Dec. 7
Saxonia, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Numidian, for Boston.....	Dec. 7

Sailings from Hamburg

President Lincoln, for New York.....	Dec. 6
Laurentie, for New York.....	Dec. 6
Patricia, for New York.....	Dec. 6
President Grant, for New York.....	Dec. 6
Victoria Louise, for New York.....	Dec. 6

Sailings from Bremen

Grosser Kurfurst, for New York.....	Dec. 7
George Washington, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Neckar, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Breslau, for New York.....	Dec. 7

Sailings from Havre

France, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Virginie, for New York.....	Dec. 7
La Provence, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Nazara, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Campania, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Laurentie, for New York.....	Dec. 14
Rochambeau, for New York.....	Dec. 14

Sailings from Antwerp

Vanderland, for New York.....	Dec. 7
Menominee, for Boston.....	Dec. 12
Lepidus, for New York.....	Dec. 14

SHIPPING NEWS

The difference between pronunciation and spelling was illustrated at the local immigration station when a man entered and asked for his wife, Mrs. Makinen, who was reported to have arrived recently on the steamer Numidian from Glasgow.

He showed a telegram he had received, signed Mrs. Annie Makinen, stating she was detained at the Boston immigration station. Immigration officials began a search of their manifests, and finally decided that the woman listed as Annie McKinnon was the person wanted. She is a Finn, and at the original inspection when the steamer docked gave her name orally and it was written down Annie McKinnon.

Drawing 29 feet of water and nearly down to her plimsol marks, the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line steamer Cambrian, Captain Gardner, left port today for London. Her shipments included 96,000 bushels of wheat, 80,000 bushels of oats, 200 tons of provisions and 2000 tons or 30,000 sacks of flour.

Three days late from Hull, Eng., the British steamer Francisco, Captain Hull, arrived here today with 3300 tons of general cargo. Of that amount 1900 tons will be discharged at Mystic pier, Charlestown, where the steamer docked, and the rest will go to New York. Officers reported only one pleasant day on the whole voyage.

Fresh groundfish receipts at T wharf during the seven days ending Thursday night totaled 1,206,900 pounds, brought in by 75 vessels, according to statistics issued today, while for the same period in 1911, there were 81 arrivals with 1,287,550 pounds.

Thirty years ago or so, trap fishing was abandoned at Cape Negro island, the net time game for American fishing vessels on Cape shore. This season, when a new fish company revived the custom grizzled fishermen were doubtful. The experiment proved more than successful, however, and the old records of 30 or more years standing have been broken, according to advices at the Boston Fish Bureau.

Business picked up considerably at T wharf today with 17 new arrivals at the pier, including one of the steam travelers. Most of the arrivals had small fares, the schooner Ellen & Mary being high liner with 35,000 pounds. Prices dropped back into more normal grooves, although haddock at 5 1/2 cents, is still above the usual quotation. The demand was less today following week end custom. Arrivals: Str. Crest 31,300 pounds, schooners Elizabeth W. Nunan 10,300, Annie & Jennie 5500, Stranger 6300, W. M. Goodspeed 11,300, Elva L. Spurling 20,300, Galatea 6200, Matthew S. Greer 22,500, Mary P. Goulart 7900, Richard J. Nunan 6000, Edith Silveira 8800, Mary De Costa 9000, Rita A. Viator 13,500, Rose Standish 2900, Cherokee 1200, and Gardner Heath 1300.

All prices showed a considerable slump compared to Thursday's quotations. Dealers paid today: Steak cod \$6.75 per hundredweight, market cod \$3.75 to \$4, haddock \$5.50, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2, and eusk \$3.

Within the next few days if a dozen big passenger liners will make port from Europe. Starting late Saturday or early Sunday with the Saxonia, the boats will come in rapid succession with the Arctic last of the cluster, next Thursday or Friday. The rest of the passengers coming in on the several passenger liners will be on the several passenger liners.

Another of the several fast freight steamers arrived in port yesterday when the Barefels, in command of Captain Engelage, tied up at East Boston. A valuable cargo was stowed in the Hansa liner's holds, coming from Chittagong and Calcutta, the second vessel to arrive from oriental ports within 24 hours. In the steamer's galley was a young Lascar, not yet 11 years old, and said to be the youngest ever coming to this port. The officers report a rough passage.

By Wireless
SS Francisco, Hull, Eng., for Boston and New York, left at 10:30 a. m. yesterday; docks about 8 a. m. Friday.
SS Calypso, Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool, left at 3:30 p. m. Dec. 3.
SS Minotaur, for New York, for London, left at 10:30 a. m. Dec. 3.
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STATE AUTO CLUB CONSIDERS SCHEME FOR A CLUBHOUSE

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Automobile Club this afternoon a plan will be considered for a new six-story clubhouse to be built on the Park square land now being developed and to be owned by the club. No definite drawings have been made nor designs accepted.

Committees have selected a lot containing about 18,000 square feet on the southerly side of the recently constructed Stuart street at Clarendon street. This lot can be purchased and a six-story, rectangular building with basement erected for about \$450,000, and it is believed that the club can readily finance it.

It is proposed to erect a clubhouse large enough to store 400 motor cars in single rank, a much more convenient, safe and economical method than storing them in double rank as in the present clubhouse. The building will include the necessary shop and office facilities and also suitable club rooms for the members.

A plan of financing the clubhouse has been worked out whereby the expense will not be a burden to the members. Subscriptions to stock amounting to only about \$74,000 will be needed to carry out this plan, providing the club members accept the recommendation of the committee.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS
The passenger department of the New Haven road provided a special train from South station last evening for the accommodation of a holiday party en route to Naples, Italy, via Italian steamship line sailing from Fox Point, R. I.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

LARGE SELLING MOVE IS STARTED SHORTLY BEFORE NOON TODAY

Stocks That Led in the Decline Yesterday Were Again Attacked and All Went Lower

RALLIES FROM LOW

Although general heaviness reigned in prices of stocks in the New York stock market from the start of business today large losses were not registered in many issues until a short time before midday when the market as a whole became decidedly weak once more. United States steel common was sold in large blocks and fell below 68. Amalgamated, China, Smelters, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and Reading, and in fact, all the leading industrials and railroads sold at new low levels for the present movement. American Can common sold below 31, after having touched 34, and the preferred was quoted as low as 117. Nevada Consolidated sold below 20 and United States Realty was another weak feature at 7 1/2.

The earlier selling had been pretty equally divided between long and short account, but finally began to come from conservative commission houses, and the pressure from this source forced large recessions all through the list. Union Pacific sold under 167 and Amalgamated broke below 80. The combination of bear influences restricted outside buying to a considerable extent, even on substantial decline. In the last hour there were irregular rallies from the low point and as much as two points in Reading and some of the other leaders.

The Boston market continued to yield on fairly active trading. The copper, led by Calumet and Hecla, which opened at 54 1/2 and later sold at 53 1/2; Butte & Superior, which went below 42; Tamarack, Nevada Consolidated, Copper Range, Utah, Old Colony, Granite and Mayflower, all went lower. New Haven dropped a couple of points and the market as a whole was weak. Toward the close the market grew quiet and steadier. Alhambra, Copper Range, Utah, Nevada Consolidated, Calumet & Arizona and Mergenthaler sold ex-dividend today.

LONDON — The securities markets here at the close showed irregularity, but business was at a minimum. Monetary developments caused gilt-edged investments to slide the best prices and home rails were inclined to heaviness.

Conditions in the New York market induced flatness in American railway shares on the curb. Grand Trunk rose above the lowest. The debenture issue was confirmed.

No attention appeared to be paid to foreigners or mines. What was described as a boomlet occurred in rubber issues, a scarcity of shares developing. De Beers at 21 1/2 was unchanged.

SCHOOLS TO GET MOTION PICTURES

Mayor Fitzgerald today signed a draft for \$60,000 for motion pictures for the Charlestown evening high school and the South Boston, East Boston and Roxbury high school evening centers. This action is in accordance with plans for the extension of use of the school buildings.

EAST BUTTE IN GOOD ORE
Word comes from Butte, Mont., that the west drift on the 800-foot level of the East Butte mine has opened into 12 feet of ore averaging better than 8 per cent copper. This is the most important development in the East Butte mine for many months. The ore body has been proved for a length of more than 900 feet. There is an enormous tonnage of high grade ore in sight.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight and Saturday; brisk to high westerly winds.

The western storm is central this morning over Michigan. It is causing cloudy and rainy weather in the northern districts from Wisconsin eastward to Maine. It will probably pass out the St. Lawrence valley tonight. It is followed by an area of high pressure that is producing pleasant weather between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. The temperature continues mild from Ohio eastward to the coast but there has been a decided fall in temperature during the last 24 hours from Ohio westward to the Rocky mountains. Zero temperatures were reported from the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 56.12 noon 56.12
Average temperature yesterday, 46.6.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
New York 52 Portland, Me. 44
Buffalo 48 Albany 46
Saratoga 46 Des Moines 44
Washington 50 Pittsburgh 50
Philadelphia 50 Chicago 50
Jacksonville 58 St. Louis 56
San Francisco 58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:59 High water 9:32
Sun sets 4:12 Low water 9:32
Length of day 9:13

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 2d pt.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chalmers 1st pt.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Amalgamated	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem.	55	55	55	55
Am. Beet Sugar	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am. Can	33 1/2	34	30 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Car. Fndry.	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Am. Car. Fndry. 2d pt.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Citicorp	51	51	51	51
Am. Citicorp 2d pt.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Ice	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am. Lined Oil	12	12	11 1/2	12
Am. Lined Oil 2d pt.	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Am. Loco	43	43	42 1/2	43
Am. Smelting	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Smelting 2d pt.	85	85	85	85
Am. Steel Fndry.	35	35	34	35
Am. Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. T. & P.	140	140	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. Woolen	80	80	80	80
Am. Writing Pa. pt.	31	31	30	31
Am. Zinc	41	41	40 1/2	41
Assets Realiz. Co.	120	120	120	120
Atchafalpa	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
At. Coast Line	138	138	138	138
Baldwin Loco. pt.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	105	105	104 1/2	105
Beth Steel	36	36	35	36
Beth Steel 2d pt.	67	67	66	67
B. R. T. & P.	8	8	8 1/2	8 1/2
Brunswick	8	8	8	8
Cal. Petroleum	65 1/2	65 1/2	64	64 1/2
Cal. Petroleum 2d pt.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90
Cal. Pacific	263 1/2	263 1/2	263 1/2	263 1/2
Cent. Leather	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Cent. Leather 2d pt.	95	95	95	95
Chas. & Chas.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Chicago & Alton	18	18	18	18
Chi. Gt. West.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi. Gt. West. 2d pt.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Chi. M. & St. P.	113	113	112 1/2	113 1/2
Chi. N. & W.	136	136	135	136 1/2
China	44	44	41 1/2	43 1/2
Col. Fuel	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Col. Southern	25	25	25	25
Con. Gar.	140	140	139 1/2	140 1/2
Con. Prod.	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Con. Prod. 2d pt.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Del. & Lack.	549 1/2	549 1/2	550	550
Denver	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Denver 2d pt.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Del. & Hudson	165	165	165	165
D. S. & A.	8	8	8	8
Erie	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Erie 1st pt.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Erie Electric	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Goldfield Con.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goodrich Co.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Gt. N. & W.	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Gt. N. & W. 2d pt.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
G. W. & A.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Harvester	113	113	112 1/2	113
Ill. Central	127	127	127	127
Inspiration	19	19	18 1/2	19
Inter-Met.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met. 2d pt.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Paper 2d pt.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Int. Pump.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Kan. City So.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan. & Tex. 2d pt.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Lake & West. pt.	35	35	35	35
Lakeland Valley	172 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
L. & N. R.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
L. & N. R. 2d pt.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Mackay Co. pt.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
May Co.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Manhattan	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Mex. Petroleum	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
M. S. P. & S. M.	142 1/2	142 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
N. Y. H. & H. 2d pt.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Nat. Biscuit 2d pt.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nat. Lead	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nat. Lead 2d pt.	108	108	108	108
Nevada Cons.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
N. Y. Central	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
N. Y. Central 2d pt.	133 1/2	133 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Norfolk & Western	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Norfolk & Western 2d pt.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ontario & Western	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pat. & T. M.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Reading	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Reading 2d pt.	100	100	100	100
Pittsburgh Coal	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal 2d pt.	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring 2d pt.	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Repub. Steel	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Repub. Steel 2d pt.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rock Island	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island 2d pt.	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Seaboard A. L. P.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Seaboard A. L. P. 2d pt.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Seaboard A. L. P. 3d pt.	203	203	203	203
Seaboard A. L. P. 4th pt.	100	100	100	100
Southern Ry.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry. 2d pt.	81	81	79 1/2	80 1/2
Standard Milling	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pt.	30	30	30	30
Studebaker	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Studebaker 2d pt.	93	93	93	93
Texas Pacific	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Tex. Pacific 2d pt.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
The Texas Co.	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Third Ave.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Toledo Ry. & L.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Union Pacific	168 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Union Pacific 2d pt.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Underwood	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Bag & P.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Union Bag & P. 2d pt.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
United Dry Goods	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
United Dry Goods 2d pt.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah	60 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
United Ry. Inv. Co.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co. 2d pt.	73 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Rubber 2d pt.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. Steel	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d pt.	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
U. S. Steel 3d pt.	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. Steel 4th pt.	60	60	60	60
U. S. Steel 5th pt.	45	45	43	43
Western Union	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Western Union 2d pt.	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
West. Maryland	52	52	52	52
W. & L. 1st pt.	29	29	29	29
Wisconsin Cent.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Woolworth	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Woolworth 2d pt.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

PRODUCE

Str. City of Columbus, from Savannah, with 152 bxs grape fruit, 167 bxs oranges, 27 cts pineapples.

Str. Juniata, from Norfolk, with 650 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
80 bbls, Florida oranges 2850 bxs, California oranges, 442 bxs, lemons 10 bxs, Cal fruit 3 cars, pineapples 27 cts, grapes 57 bbls, 2926 cts, raisins 1000 bxs, dates 63 bbls, peanuts 710 bags, potatoes 9200 bush, sweet potatoes, 320 bbls onions, 1442 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 1693 pkgs; last year, 2695 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$4.00 to 5.12, winter patents \$5.10 to 5.35, winter straight \$5.35 to 5.15, Kansas, in sacks, \$4.20 to 4.60, winter clear, new \$4.00 to 4.90, spring clear, new \$4.00 to 4.80, spring clear, in sacks, \$3.75 to 4.15, in wood \$4.25 to 4.60.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$22.50 to 23, winter bran \$23 to 23.50, red dog \$20 to 25, middlings \$22.50 to 26, cottonseed meal, \$31, mixed feed \$23.50 to 27.75.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 71c, No. 3 yellow 69 1/2c, steamers yellow 69 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 61c, ship new No. 3 yellow 58 1/2c to 59c, new yellow 57 1/2c to 58c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white 41c to 42c, No. 2 clipped white 40c to 41c, No. 3 clipped white 39 1/2c to 40c, ship fancy 40c to 41c, 42c, 38c to 40c, 41c, reg 38c to 39 1/2c to 40c.

Hay—Choice \$24.50, No. 1 \$23 to 23.50, No. 2 \$21 to 22, No. 3 \$18 to 18.50.

Straw—Oat \$11.50 to 12.50, ry \$18 to 19.

Eggs—Fancy, new, henneries, 40c; 48c; eastern, extra, 44c to 45c; western, best, 34c to 36c.

Butter—Northern creamery, 36c to 37c; western, best, 35c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bus, \$2.80 to 2.90; California, small white, \$3.00 to 3.35; yellow eyes, best, \$2.80 to 2.85; red kidneys, \$2.80 to 2.90.

Cornmeal—Bag meal, \$1.30 to 1.32; granulated, \$3.40 to 3.45; bolted, \$3.35 to 3.40.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12c; rendered, 14c; loose raw lard, 14 1/2c.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu. bag, \$1.40 to 1.45; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1.10 to 1.12.

Onions—Native, per bu. box, 65c to 75c; Conn. valley, per 100-lb bag,

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CHANGES, PROGRESS, IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN CHINA'S NEW WAYS

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING—Among the many changes which have taken place in China since the revolution has been the revision of the advisory council to the procedure of the old Tzchengyuan.

The council now meets and conducts all the government business on three days in the week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, whilst on the alternate days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, all the bills before the House are considered. Business is conducted between 1 and 5 p. m. and every absentee is reported by the official stenographer and his name posted in the gazette.

Amongst the bills now before the advisory council is one for the suppression of morphia. Under the provisions of this person manufacturing, selling, storing or transporting morphia from foreign countries will be liable to a fine of \$450; any official of the customs or like passing this drug will be fined \$333, whilst any person discovered possessing the drug to another person will be liable to a fine of \$1200 or imprisonment.

In the imperial household the kindness of the treatment awarded to the deposed Manchus is already bearing fruit. Even in the Forbidden City itself reforms are being attempted and the dowager Empress has considerably reduced the palace staff. Another important change has been made by the prince regent, who himself has only one wife. He has given instructions that the boy Emperor is to

be trained on the same principles and that no harem is to be provided for him.

If such principles find a firm adherence among the Manchu aristocrats, and especially in the wide circle of the imperial family, it will certainly hasten the day when the five races will be blended and a perfect equality, both in private life and in the public services, will be established. The five races are the Manchus, the Chinese, the Mongolians, the Tibetans and the Mohammedans.

The official celebrations of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic showed how much had already been accomplished in the way of reform. Those who know Peking best were most astonished at the change exhibited. The troops which filed past the President, Yuan Shi Kai, for two whole hours, were fine, workmanlike regiments, very different from the old Chinese battalions. The march past was attended by a large number of official representatives of all nations, though the diplomatic corps were conspicuous by their absence.

The whole display was one of the most significant demonstrations ever witnessed in the country, indicative as it was of the new spirit of liberty, freedom, self-assertion, and impatience of vexatious interference. The republic is an accomplished fact, permanent and indissoluble, and perhaps the most natural intermediate result of this is the growing aversion from foreign interference, which is already fomenting in the mind of the country.

SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENS ARE REQUIRED TO SERVE IN ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The commandant-general of the citizen forces of South Africa, General Beyers, was the guest of the Imperial Cooperation League at a luncheon recently. Colonel Seely, secretary of state for war, was in the chair and there was a large assembly of guests.

Referring to the statement which had been made that the British garrison was going to be withdrawn from South Africa, Colonel Seely declared that this was not the case; there would have to be considerable withdrawals of units from South Africa, but there would still remain many thousands of troops of all arms to cooperate with General Beyers for the safety and welfare of South Africa.

It was in the spirit of mutual cooperation in defense and of mutual self-sacrifice for the common good that they could see a permanently united South Africa.

In his response General Beyers said

TRAMWAYS DEVELOP ADELAIDE SUBURBS

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—One of the principal factors in the rapid development of the suburbs of Adelaide during recent years has been the publicly-owned electric tramways. The system, which is one of the most modern and convenient in Australasia, is controlled by a trust, and their report for the year ended July 31 last contains much interesting information concerning the growth of its operations.

The area served by the tramways is approximately 27 square miles, and to the end of July the length of single track laid totaled nearly 85 miles. The car miles run during the last half-year were 2,370,048, and the number of passengers carried 19,308,425; compared with 2,287,496 and 18,538,383 respectively in the preceding six months. Both these totals were records, as were also traffic receipts, which aggregated £141,508. The population served is about 135,000, and the average number of journeys per head during the period under review was 284.5.

KARACHI HAS STRONG CLAIMS FOR MAIL PORT

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—The question of laying a broad gauge railway from Karachi into the northwest has been discussed for years, but the claims of Bombay as the seaport for that part of India have always been maintained.

In view, however, of the late change of capital, the question is now commencing to take on a different aspect, for the linking up of Karachi and Delhi would permit a considerable saving in the time occupied in carrying the mails between England and India, were the mail steamers to be diverted to Karachi instead of Bombay.

Such an innovation would necessarily meet with considerable opposition, not only from Bombay but from several of the existing railways, but this is likely to be overcome by the arguments in favor of an accelerated mail service between London and Delhi.

CANADIAN MINISTER SEES PEACE SURETY IN UNITY OF EMPIRE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the first of a series of gatherings instituted to further cooperation in the British empire, the first of which was held recently at the City Carlton Club, the Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce for Canada, delivered an able speech on the need for organization in the development of the dominions and possessions of the empire.

In former times, said Mr. Foster, there had been an idea that the dispersion of the empire was a disadvantage. But since then the citizens of the British empire had learned to look ahead. The marvelous development of South Africa, Australia and Canada promised for the future, instead of one great power in one corner of the earth, several great powers that would be able to frown down war. For this ideal to be realized, organization was needed above all things.

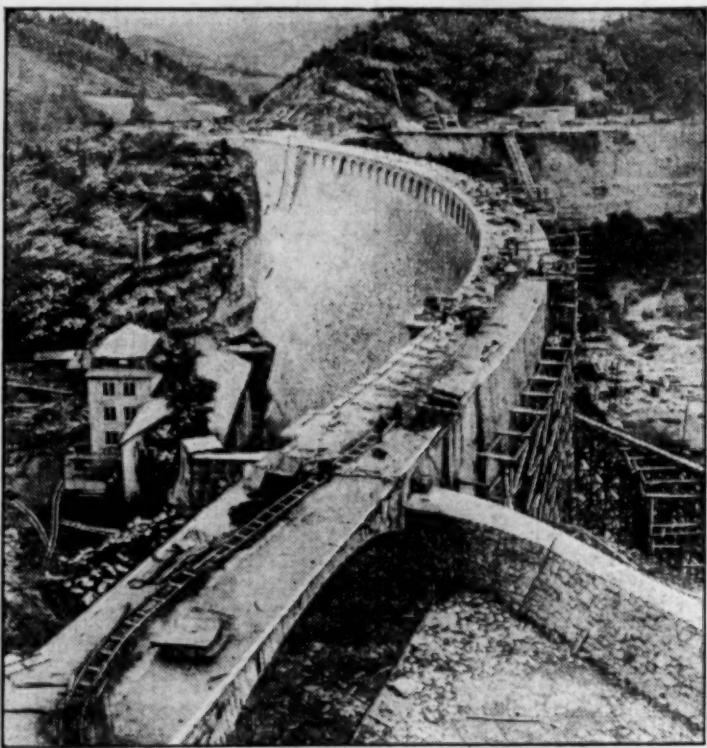
The time had come for the scientific development of the empire's resources. The business men of Great Britain and the dominions must organize on the lines of a united empire. He would give them his definition of an imperialist, declared Mr. Foster—a man who approved thoroughly of the unity of the empire, and was prepared to sacrifice something to help to bind it closer together. Imperialists wanted peace and of all imperialists business men wanted nothing more than peace. Their aim must be to bind the empire together as a united whole in the sure faith that they were striving for an abiding peace.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS PAY WELL

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—There is no more reliable index of the condition of trade generally than the result of the working of the railways, and the prosperity now being enjoyed by the state may be gauged from the fact that the revenue earned by the railway department last financial year constituted a record.

Exclusive of the 478 miles of railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, which is now worked by South Australian officers under agreement with the commonwealth government, there was on June 30, 1912, a total length of 1461½ miles of lines open for traffic. The total capital cost of the state owned railways is £13,240,175, and the revenue for the year under review aggregated £2,148,502, and the expenditure £1,363,354. Interest charges on loan capital absorbed £456,733, leaving a surplus of £328,415. The net revenue was equivalent to 6.02 per cent on the capital outlay, as against 3½ per cent, the average loan rate. Ten years ago the deficit on the railways since their inception was £1,836,293, but this has now been reduced to £71,596, a result which must be considered highly satisfactory.

KAISER INAUGURATES GREAT DAM WHICH SERVES SILESIA



(Copyright by Topical Press)

Dam at Mauer which is largest of kind in Germany and remarkable engineering work

(Special to the Monitor)

BRESLAU, Silesia.—The great dam at Mauer, near Hirschberg, the foundation stone of which was laid eight years ago, was inaugurated by the Kaiser recently. The construction of this dam is of great importance to Silesia; not only that it will protect the country from the rush of water from the Riesengebirge, which occurs at the time of rains, but it will supply the greater part of Silesia with

a stream of water for the development of light and power.

The dam is considered a remarkable engineering work and is the largest of its kind in Germany. It has a radius of 250 meters, the highest point of the wall is 60 m., the breadth at the foot is 50 m., and the holding capacity of the enclosed basin is 50,000,000 cubic meters. The cost of the whole building is estimated at \$3,300,000 marks.

SYNDICALIST MOVES AMONG WELSH MINERS MEET WITH DEFEAT

(Special to the Monitor)
CARDIFF, Wales.—The split caused in the South Wales Miners Federation by the proposal, put forward by the syndicalists, for the reorganization of the union on a centralized basis, resulted in the necessity for the drafting of a new constitution.

The scheme propounded by the syndicalists involved the destruction of the autonomous district system, and the centralization of all executive power responsible to quarterly delegate conferences.

The first result of the scheme was to split the federation in two camps and to aggravate the discontent and unrest of the miners. The framing of the union's new constitution was taken in hand by the executive council, and the purpose of the conference held recently in Cardiff was the consideration of its clauses.

During the discussions there were several attempts on the part of the syndicalists to amend the new rules, but the attitude of the men proved distinctly antagonistic to these amendments. One of these, proposing the deletion from the objects of the new organization of the provision of funds "wherever to pay the expense of returning and maintaining representatives to Parliament and on local public bodies," was defeated by a large majority.

In a discussion on the proposal to authorize the provision of funds for awarding scholarships in labor colleges, the syndicalists proposed that the scholarships should be confined to the Central labor college, this college being the only center for syndicalist teaching in the country. This amendment was also defeated, and the conference was adjourned.

MADAGASCAR CAT AT ZOO

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Several animals and birds have recently been presented to the Zoo, among them a large cat from Madagascar called *Cryptoprocta ferax*. No one knows the habits of this animal as they are nocturnal. It is, however, held in much dread by the natives.

WAGE SYSTEMS ARE PUT UPON TRIAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The third of the lectures given by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb on "Labor Unrest and the Control of Industry," was confined altogether to the question: "Can We Do Without a Wage System?"

The lecturer in this instance was Sidney Webb, and the chair was taken by Norman Angell, the noted author of "The Great Illusion," in which he aimed at proving that force is no remedy and that war must be disastrous to the victors as well as to the vanquished.

The chairman pointed out that all through the centuries humanity had suffered from the delusion that anything could be achieved by force, and that destitution could no more be abolished by force than anything else. Knowledge of the evils to be met was requisite. To impart this knowledge was the object of the lectures.

Mr. Webb reminded the audience of the idea prevalent among professional men that factory acts and similar measures interfere with individual freedom. He expressed the desire that they might have personal experience of the kind of freedom enjoyed by the workers both in pre-factory act days and today, and then proceeded to pass in review, condemn and guillotine in turn all the remedies which have been attempted.

Individual Production

This remedy could not bear investigation. Very attractive as the idea is, the small producer has really always been an absolute slave and all his time and labor has been requisite to provide the wherewithal for maintaining existence. Japan provided one of the finest examples of what can be achieved by small individual cultivators; they were clean, fastidious about their eating, pleasant to stay with; but their horizon was narrow. Instead of becoming democrats they lost interest in large affairs and were ruled by bureaucracy.

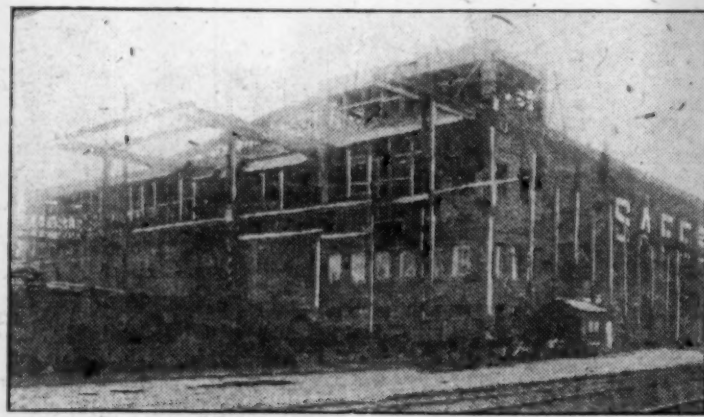
Individual production generally involved slavery for the women. Further, the small cultivators often got into the hands of money lenders, in the end finding themselves working for an absentee invisible landlord of some kind. The individual producer always suffers in competition; he buys expensively and sells cheaply. But perhaps the most serious objection of all is that the system of individual production is entirely unsuitable for large enterprises, such as the building of railways, etc.

Cooperative Production

This remedy has been tried, notably in France in the middle of last century, and although some of the self-governing workshops then established lasted for almost 50 years, the experiment had been a failure. The lecturer had also come to the conclusion through his own investigations that out of about 100 cooperative enterprises in England only eight were self-governing, and all these had since disappeared.

One of the reasons for failure was that when the business to be transacted required more workers, fresh ones were

NEW WAY OF STORING COTTON ADOPTED IN ENGLISH CENTER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

"Cotton safes" going up which represent development in trade of Manchester

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England.—The problem of cotton storage is a very important one in Manchester, and the erection of a cotton storage at Trafford Park, Manchester, for the Trafford Park Estates Company, is a new development in the trade of the city.

Hitherto the Ship Canal Company have undertaken to store what was not required by Manchester merchants for immediate delivery, but the quantity imported has grown beyond ordinary capacity, and last year the company had to find room for a part of it in various places outside the docks.

New "cotton safes," as they are termed, are now being built to meet this difficulty. They will consist, when finished, of nine compartments, with each side adjoining. From back to front each compartment will be 170 feet long, 36 feet wide and 48 feet in height, all in one story, there being no intermediate floors to support these enormous walls. The material of their construction is reinforced cement framing, with brick panels.

The work is being carried out by the Russell Building & Contracting Company and progresses with such rapidity that of the "safes," which were only begun in July, four were ready during No-

vember for use, and the whole building will be completed by the end of the year. These safes are remarkable for the effectiveness with which the plan fulfils the purpose, that of providing sufficient storage with the greatest economy in working. The economy of labor is achieved by a wonderful system of electric traveling cranes. These cranes, working at a very high speed, cover the whole space. They will handle bales inside the building, or over a weighing and sampling stage in front of the building, or over the railway tracks which pass the doors. They can also be turned into a continuous transporter run-way to five barges lying in the canal.

The building is amply fitted with sprinklers and hydrants, added to the weighing and sampling stage is outside, so that merchants' men do not go inside.

The question of building a spot cotton exchange in Manchester has been mooted of late. In bringing the cotton direct by way of the ship canal instead of unloading it at Liverpool, which has, so far, owned the only spot cotton exchange, a great economy of time and expenditure would result. Should this take place a new era of prosperity would be inaugurated in Manchester, and the ship canal would have better days in prospect.

MANUFACTURES OF AUSTRALIA SHOW BIG INCREASE RECENTLY

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—An interesting exhibition was organized recently by the Sydney Chamber of Manufacturers with a view to illustrating the great importance in the growth of Australian manufactures.

The program commenced with a procession which lasted eight hours and which included an exhibit of the various articles manufactured. On the following day a window display was organized and an official luncheon was also given. The program concluded with a further pageant and window display. The movement has grown to be a federal one, and it has been decided to hold similar displays in the other states.

In 1910 the value of goods manufactured or work done amounted to £49,615,643 as against £34,410,923 in 1911. The value of plant and machinery in shipbuilding for 1911 stands at £12,521,072, an increase over 1910 of £942,452. The factories of New South Wales employed 108,777 persons during 1911. This year will show greatly increased numbers.

The sum paid in wages and salaries last year was £10,044,494 or £1,353,108 more than the previous year. This is an increase in employees' earnings of over 15½ per cent. The average earnings per employee, male and female taken together, amounts to £92 6s. 10d. per year. There are 82,258 males and 26,519 females employed in the factories. The percentage of females employed has increased very much. Taking the figures for 1901, when 11,674 were employed, we find an increase of 14,845 in 1911.

In 10 years the factories have increased from 3367 to 6043, and in 1895 there were only 2723.

The amount paid in salaries and wages has increased by 103½ per cent between 1901 and 1911. The value of land and buildings and other fixtures was in 1901 £4,969,698; in 1911 £8,128,226. Machinery is valued at £12,521,072, in 1901 it was only £5,860,725. The value of the raw material used in the factories in 1901 was £15,140,806. Last year it reached £33,539,871. The total value of all these increases is nearly £54,500,000.

EARLY CLOSING PETITIONED FOR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Petitions are being organized by the Early Closing Association for closing orders under the shop act for: Walthamstow, 8:30 and 9; East and West Ham, 9 (instead of 9:30); Chiswick, 8:30; Balham, 8:30; Tooting, 9. Each of these names represent enormous districts of London, containing their tens and hundreds of thousands of human kind.

LABOR EXCHANGE CALLED ON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Casual labor, porters, postmen and sorters, required in connection with postoffice Christmas work, will be recruited through the Board of Trade Labor Exchange.

TRAVEL

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool
SAXONIA, Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
CARPATHIA, Dec. 21, 7 A. M.

New York, Fishguard, Liverpool
*CARONIA, Dec. 14, 10 A. M.
MAURETANIA, Dec. 17, 6 P. M.

*Calls at Queenstown.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland

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THE HOME FORUM

EARLY THINKERS OF THE WEST

HOW the early days of California influenced western literature is told in a sketch of pioneer times by George Wharton James in Out West. He says the pioneers were urged to intelligent self-development and invention as well as discovery by being thrown so wholly upon their own resources. They had to learn, for example, how to do mining of various sorts and how to bring water from a distance, and they discovered that many things which geologists had put in books were contradicted by experience.

In the lumber industry—the felling of the trees, conveying the monster logs to the saw mills and “fluming” the sawed lumber from the mills on mountain tops to the depots of commerce in the valleys beneath vast changes were made. It was the same when agriculture and horticulture came uppermost. New methods of plowing, sowing and reaping the grain were invented; and so on through the whole gamut of

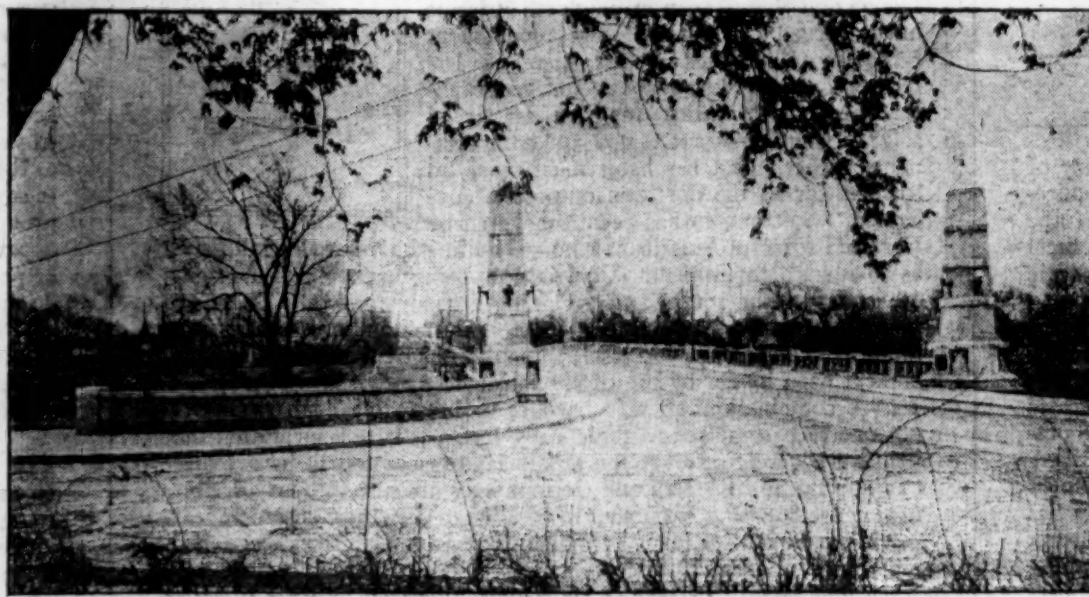
industries. Conditions made the pioneers inventive, and this was not only in material things but in less tangible matters. They became philosophers, thinkers—real exercisers of thought and reason, because, when confronted with the new conditions and compelled by necessity to overcome them, there was no escape except by thought.

And by thought, Mr. James continues, I mean original reasoning. Many people think they think, when they are merely restating to themselves something they have been taught. This is mental parroting—not thinking. Real thought implies the exercise of the reasoning faculties, and this is what necessity compels. And wherever there is real thought, and independence, and cosmopolitanism, and discipline, and bravery, there is bound to be philosophy and justice. And the pioneers as a rule were intensely just. Now and again they notoriously failed, but that was when the ruder elements were in the majority and due consideration was not had. Their very ruggedness and strength, their simple-heartedness and directness made them just, kept them just; for, in their wild and natural acceptance of life, they learned the wonderful fact that as they judged so were they judged.

THE ONLY WAY TO
RECOGNIZE THE REAL
IS TO EXPERIENCE IT.

—Raymond Torjan.

SIGNS OF THE CIVIC MARCH IN OHIO



CONCRETE BRIDGE, DAYTON, O.

HERE is one of five concrete bridges that are making for civic beauty in Dayton, O. One notes the generous sweep of the approach and the slight arch to the center of the bridge, with the sentinels posted at either side.

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

THE ministry of childhood is clear enough to all who have ever come into the circle of good comradeship which almost any child, but perhaps more spontaneously, the boy, extends to a grown-up who really wants to enter there. Children receive one without hypercriticism, and while they are quick to detect lack of frankness or strength they are very generous toward real good will and simplicity of purpose. They answer marvelously to the touch of love and they are themselves so simple and so happy that they diffuse this mood of content for all who honestly are willing to share with them on the footing of equals. Children feel and resist an attitude of “de haut en bas,” and only the applicant for their friendship who truly feels that he comes to learn from them as much as he can teach, to receive as much as he can give, is made free in that friendly little republic of boy and girlhood.

From what is to be read in the papers it appears to be increasingly the impulse of people in childless homes to adopt a child. This is seen as the best solution of the many problems of child welfare that press so heavily on the public just now. A child needs a home and homes need children, and there are plenty of both to go round, if only a proper re-

alignment is made. The people with homes are urged to see to it that the children without homes are provided for.

There is a little story in a recent magazine about the friendship that is established between a man who thinks his life has lost all interest and a little homeless child who finds a home with the lonely man. One may give full credence to this story—which has its prototype in so many stories of the stage and press as well as literature. The mission of the child in such a place is to bring love, to rouse tenderness, a sore need of humanity everywhere. One who has felt the touch of a whole-hearted child affection and been grateful for an association free from the sordid elements of self-interest on either side which the unspoiled child has to offer, can follow all these stories with ready sympathy. When one finds on the street a child that has felt already the selfish greed or the sorry want of the world there should never be a recoil, but only the more pity and tenderness. Perhaps the child who begs on the street should not be encouraged by our yielding to his importunity; but it is not a hard and self-absorbed heart that can pass such a child without a fresh resolve to do the utmost to make such an encounter henceforth impossible?

GOD'S PERFECT GIFT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is comforting to know that every individual has his own particular gift or ability. Its present manifestation may be slight. It may be quite obscured from human view. Nevertheless, the gift is there, and only awaits expression. This truth brings encouragement to those who have been led to believe that they are “of no account,” or who seem to suffer from some disability which hampers their usefulness. One important step toward the removal of this wrong belief is the admission of the fact that all things are possible to God, and that no wrong condition can withstand His power. Most of us admit God's all-power theoretically. One step further enables us to put the theory into practice. God's children are all equal partakers of His love. God is Love and He gives unlimited capacities and infinite

blessings. St. Paul said: “Every man hath his proper gift of God.”

God's perfect gift to man is man's unchanging perfection as God's image and likeness. As man grasps this great thought his true being comes into view; his mental faculties improve; his latent powers are gradually developed. This greater freedom of thought enables man to do more good. All good comes from God. It often appears, however, to come to us through His children. Just as we receive many of God's blessings through others, so others may receive His blessings abundantly through us. The opportunities to do good in this way are indeed unbounded. When we show our willingness and prove our worthiness, God uses us to help others. We may well take home to ourselves St. Paul's timely advice to the youthful Timothy: “Neglect not the gift that is in thee.” God's gifts are wholly spiritual. They cannot be used to gain selfish material ends. If an attempt be made so to pervert the power which God gives us we lose this power. These gifts are best developed when consecrated to the work of helping humanity to know the truth.

It is sometimes objected: “How dare an imperfect mortal seek spiritual perfection? To do so is well-nigh sacrilegious.” A moment's thought, however, reminds us that Jesus commanded us to be perfect, even as our heavenly Father is perfect. It surely cannot be wrong to obey the Master's commands. The fact that God is eternally perfect, and that man is God's perfect idea, is the truth which enabled Jesus to accomplish his healing works. We must adopt the same standard of thought if we would to any extent perform such works as he did. This does not mean that mortal man can be made perfect. We need to get rid of the belief that man is mortal—put off the carnal mind and its thoughts—before we can discern man as the perfect, immortal idea of God.

Throughout the entire course of human history there has been a continual effort to gain a better idea of God. Mortals have been constantly asking: “What is God? What is man?” The desire to an-

swer these momentous questions satisfactorily has animated the most unselfish, hence the most useful efforts of the world's best men and women, whose lives shine forth along the highway of human progress. These efforts to gain a right idea of God have developed true genius. Genius, in whatever department of human effort it appears, should be a striving after the perfect ideal. The human search for truth is actuated by the desire for a better knowledge of God, because God is Truth. Mrs. Eddy, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 1), points out how this better understanding of God is gained and utilized: “As Christian Scientists you seek to define God to your own consciousness by feeling and applying the nature and practical possibilities of divine Love.”

The fact that genius is often displayed in early childhood indicates that genius is not merely a product of education. It may be argued that gifted children sometimes grow up to be very ordinary men and women. This does not prove that God's gifts can be lost or impaired. It indicates the value of an educational system which develops the best in the child, thus preventing any possible loss or impairment. As we come nearer to the truth of being we find that man is normal and ordinary when he is perfect; we become better able to see man as he really is—the perfect reflection of infinite good.

Many a man whose ability is not apparent even to himself needs but to be awakened to the truth about himself. Christian Science, by making clear to mankind the truth of being, annuls the unjust sentence that would doom some to lives of drudgery or uselessness. Christian Science enables all men to lay hold of their birthright and to go forward to the enjoyment of better things. Therefore, dear reader, take courage.

An arduous labor is to put
self with all its cunning dis-
guises under our feet.—W. H.
Furness.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN WIRELESS

THERE are many still unsolved problems in wireless telegraphy, and most of them are of great interest both from a theoretical and a practical point of view, observes a writer for the Monitor's European bureau. Professor Fleming, F. R. S., at the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, Scotland, gave an account of some of these problems, and speaking of the way in which the signals sent from the transmitter travel through the air to the receiving station, he said: “In radiotelegraphy the energy

sent out from the sender no doubt departs from it entirely and exists for a time in a medium before it reaches the receiver. The question is, What is that medium? The whole of the actions in the sending antenna, by which the distance effect is produced, are consistent with the assumption that the electro-magnetic waves are sent out from it. But are these waves, strictly speaking, Hertzian waves or space waves? What part, if any, does the earth play in the process? Are the very long distances which can be covered by modern radiotelegraphy consistent with the properties of pure Maxwellian or Hertzian waves produced in the ether?”

Mr. Marconi has received in South America signals sent from Clifden in Ireland. This is over a quarter of the way round the earth, and the question then arises: Can wireless messages be sent half way round the globe? And why do the waves bend round the earth instead of traveling straight off into space? Several explanations have been proposed in answer to this latter question. Dr. J. Nicholson has reached the conclusion that diffraction cannot explain this phenomena, and Prof. A. Sommerfeld of Munich has advanced the theory that long distance wireless telegraphy is effected by surface waves, and not by Hertzian waves. He has also furnished mathematical proof of the existence of surface waves.

It is well known that signals can be sent over a longer distance at night than in the daytime. One explanation of this is that light discharges the antennae; another is that the effect is due to the ionization of the air by sunlight, while Professor Fleming has put forward a third theory. He says that, in the daytime, the free ions in the upper layers of the air act as condensation nuclei for drops of water, consequently the upper air has a higher dielectric constant, and an electric wave moves more slowly in it than in the lower layers of air. This causes the front of the ray to be tilted up, and it may pass over the receiving station. An immense amount of research is

needed to produce improved forms of antennae, as many practical questions are still unsolved. The Poulsen arc generator, Professor Fleming says, from which so much was expected, is not simple enough for commercial work. E. L. Chaffee has effected some improvements, but more may be expected from the Lorentz Company of Berlin, who have developed an invention of Goldschmidt for increasing the frequency by means of the poly-phase motor. A simple method of recording messages is also much needed and especially some means of calling up the operator. In fact there are, as Professor Fleming stated, “innumerable practical and scientific problems in connection with radiotelegraphy which await solution. These require mathematical, physical and radiotelegraphic knowledge of a high order to overcome them.”

World for Work

IT is not a world for men to take their ease in; but a world for work. It is not a world for the selfish greed of gain; nor the selfish pantings of ambition; nor the selfish struggles of power; but a world for generous self-abandonment, for sacrifice and heroic toil. Only he shall be loved of God and honored of men, who is found to have accomplished something for human happiness and human good.—Rostell D. Hitchcock.

Maluhia*

Far from the crowded haunts of men,
The city's noise and din,
I sought, in solitude, apart,
The calm of peace within!

Alone beside the sea I watched
The breakers on the shore.
When lo! I heard a voice, above
The ocean's mighty roar!

“O restless, vain, rebellious heart,
Thy sad repinings cease!
Thy Master's will seek to obey,
Then shalt thou know His peace.”

Then thought I of those faithless ones,
Who raised their feeble will
Against the storm of wind and wave
Which only Christ could still!

Humbled, I knelt and prayed, “Dear Lord,
Forgetful I have been:
Without Thy help, life's tempests rage
And surge and swell within!”

“Save, or I perish, Lord,” I cried.
“Take Thou this stubborn will!”
And, yielding up my wayward heart,
I heard his “Peace, be still!”
—May L. Restarick in Churchman.

*The Hawaiian word for Peace.

Useful Gift to Town

When Ivers W. Adams of Boston felt the impulse to bestow a substantial gift on his native town, which is Ashburnham, Mass., there seemed at first to be little chance for him to carry out his wish. Ashburnham already had a library, a town hall, a soldiers' monument and an academy. But Mr. Adams studied the situation carefully, and then made the town a gift that is perhaps unique—a complete system of water supply.

The water-works were dedicated on Columbus day with appropriate exercises. The gift includes a reservoir, a standpipe, a pumping-station, an electric pumping-plant, and seven miles of mains, all complete and working—Youth's Companion.

Implacable is Love—
Foes may be bought or teased
From their hostile intent.
But he goes unappeased
Who is on kindness bent.—Thoreau.

EARLY AMERICAN ETCHINGS

IN an anonymous article entitled “L'Enfer est la mode,” which appeared in the Revue Anecdote for April, 1862, Charles Baudelaire wrote as follows:

“Quite recently a young American artist, M. Whistler, exhibited at the Martine gallery a series of subtle etchings, as spontaneous as improvisation and inspiration, representing the banks of the Thames; marvelous confused masses of rigging, yards and cordage; a chaos of roofs, furnaces and corkscrew spirals of smoke; the poetry, profound and complicated, of a vast capital.”

Although Whistler was by no means the first American etcher, and although the Thames series, executed in 1859, was not the first work from his hand, says the Bookman, the history of American etching as a branch of the great modern art of the aquafortist may be said to date from this recognition.

Yet it was not until 20 years later

Chicago's Growth

A hundred years have passed since the Ft. Dearborn garrison set forth upon the march which ended among the sandunes below the river's mouth, and nearly 80 years since the rush of immigration to Chicago began which marks the beginning of the modern city. From civilization's remotest outpost, far engulfed in the wilderness, Chicago has become, in that time, the industrial heart of the nation and the fifth metropolis of the world.—The Dial.

World's Greatest Book

THE book with the biggest circulation in the world is the Bible, says a writer for the European bureau of the Monitor. Last year, it was stated at the annual meetings of the Manchester and Salford Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, no fewer than 7,400,000 copies of the Scriptures were circulated by the society. The sales of the local auxiliary included 21,821 Bibles, 15,608 Testaments, and 8079 portions of the Scriptures. There was also a record in the progress of translation work, eight new languages having been added to the list. The society's list of versions of the Scriptures now includes the names of 440 different forms of speech, in the printing of which 60 different alphabets were employed.

Secret of Prayer

To grow like Christ is, then, the secret of prayer. He teaches us the order of desire, as well as of petition, when he puts first the hallowing of God's name, the coming of His kingdom and the doing of His will.—Isaac Ogden Rankin in Congressionalist.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

All Aboard for Happyland

All aboard for Happyland,
Fast as we can race,
Where every one is pleasant,
It's a glad and joyous place.
No clouds darken Happyland,
Place of pure delight,
And to this land all may come:
Start today or night.
One of its ways is to smile,
No cross word is heard,
Every one laughs in Happyland,
Kindness is its word.
—Jack Alden in Harpers Bazar.

Earning His Way

Ralph Whitfield Chandlee, a New Jersey boy who gets up at half-past three in the morning, sells 250 newspapers, reads books every spare moment and goes to school every day, is the subject of a sketch in the American magazine. The writer says:
Here is a daily schedule: He gets up at 3:30 a. m., and walks four miles and a half to meet the paper train at Ruthersford. He comes back to Hasbrouck Heights on the first trolley at 5 a. m. with 250 newspapers. He delivers about half of these at residences between 5:30 and 7 a. m. Then he takes the remainder down to the Erie station and sells to the commuters until the last early train goes in at 8:50—meanwhile putting the finishing touches on his lessons. Ten minutes later he is at school; and the rest

of the day he lives the regular life of a schoolboy.

Now, this young merchant-student has stood at the head of his class every year that he has been in school. He did so well in school last year that he was exempted from his examinations. He has paid for his own clothes ever since he was 6. He has a checking account and a savings account at the bank. He pays his mother \$4.50 a week board.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of fur?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE

Cuttlefish.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

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Christian Science by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, December 6, 1912

National Budget and Cost of Government

THE estimates submitted by the secretary of the treasury, covering the financial requirements of the different departments of the United States government for the first fiscal year of the Wilson administration, indicate pretty clearly that all the economizing and paring down methods adopted during the last four years have not materially reduced the cost of government. It should be said in fairness to Mr. Taft and his associates that no reduction was expected. What was aimed at was the prevention of extravagances, and this has been largely accomplished. There were tendencies that called loudly for a check, and the plan of subjecting all estimates to the scrutiny of heads of departments has operated to eliminate many loose processes. It will be recalled that in the first session of the Sixty-First Congress the methods of making appropriations and authorizing expenditures were so obviously unbusinesslike the Senate created a special committee to supervise all future estimates for supplies. This committee accomplished little of itself, but it assisted in giving moral force to a movement already inaugurated.

On the face of Secretary MacVeagh's estimates, there is no change for the better. They call for \$823,415,455; with the amount needed to operate the postoffice department, the total will reach, and probably pass, the billion-dollar mark. But the public will obtain a better return for the money, providing the reforms that have been carried out under Mr. Taft shall be continued under Mr. Wilson.

Aside from the constantly increasing cost of efficient administration, there have been unusual increases in some other respects. These make necessary an increase of \$20,000,000 in the pension appropriations for Mr. Wilson's first fiscal year, and an increase of \$28,000,000 on account of the navy. Only about twenty-six days are allotted to the House for the consideration of the appropriation bills, so that it must draw upon the national treasury at the rate of something like \$42,000,000 a day if the total of \$1,000,000,000 is to be reached. This necessitates rapid work, and all the more necessary is it that the estimates shall be carefully scrutinized before they reach the legislators.

In connection with the estimates is an item of \$250,000 to meet the cost of maintaining the economy and efficiency commission appointed by President Taft. In the present House, sympathy with this commission has been very small in the past; it is not unlikely that the item may be eliminated in the present session. Some of the Democrats have been unsparing in their ridicule of the idea that the country should spend a great amount of money annually in the ostensible interest of economy. Yet, there is nothing absurd about this. It is really not what is spent by this commission, but what it saves, that counts. There can be no question that it has been instrumental in bringing about large economies and greater efficiency in some of the administrative departments. What these have been, and the extent to which the government has profited, will undoubtedly appear in the debate that must inevitably result when this item is up for consideration. The cost of government is likely to increase with the demands upon it, as well as with the increasing cost of supplies and labor and service. Savings will be possible, however, through watchfulness and competence on the part of the department chiefs, and these can always be aided by some such agency as the economy and efficiency commission.

Politics and the Philippines

AFTER a furlough spent quietly amidst scenes and surroundings familiar to prior generations of public-spirited men of his family, Governor-General Forbes has set forth from Boston for Manila to resume tasks that he assumed for duty's and not ambition's sake. He has found occasion while at home to defend his policy and that of the American government and has done it in a persuasive way. He does not favor the Jones bill nor the Democratic party's platform of speedy granting of home rule to the Filipinos, and he has said so; but he has not spoken in a way to create against him an acute feeling of dislike or distrust.

American occupation and rule of the Philippines has been coincident with control of the national government by the Republican party, and it is not surprising that a majority of the higher civilian posts open to Americans have been filled by adherents of that political group. On the other hand, the policy of appointments by Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft has been so broad, and so many Democrats have been asked to serve in governing the dependency, that there never has been criticism of the insular government on the ground of its being used for spoils purposes by Washington. Other criticisms have come and been met with more or less success; but American rule in the islands has not been marred by that form of colonial exploitation.

Nor do we believe that a change is coming now. President-elect Wilson is not the sort of man to consent to any such scheme. His course with reference to the Jones bill, granting independence in 1921, has yet to be clearly defined. He may use his executive influence to make possible the legislative policy defined in the party platform. Were such a course decided upon by Congress, the demand for a sympathetic Governor-general in Manila would be natural, and it is not probable that Mr. Forbes would care to retain the place under those conditions. All this may come to pass and yet a policy of non-partisanship, wisely established in connection with insular appointments, may still be adhered to. Whatever the future of the islands, so long as they are under American rule they must be dealt with in accordance with the principles originally defined by President McKinley, given institutional form by Governor Taft, and obeyed by all his successors.

The peculiar worth of Governor Forbes has been that he disclosed wealthy, highly educated and commercially disciplined young America willing to take up patriotic work in a way that British men of the same class have been doing for generations, only in his case the fusion of idealist and practical administrator has been, in a way, unique. So long as he is willing to stay at Manila he can be of great use there, and what he has to say about the future of the islands should not be undervalued.

Future of Spitzbergen

FOR years Terra del Fuego in the south Pacific and Spitzbergen in the north Atlantic have served as useful and convenient symbols of remoteness for men of letters or orators feeling about for geographical terms with which to give an air of solidity to effervescent essays and after-dinner speeches. But the habit must cease, at least as far as the northern outpost is concerned. Spitzbergen has been discovered by alert and forceful Americans who are finding its mineral wealth such as to reward investment. Coal is now being exported to Norway, 400 miles to the south, and is finding a ready market. There are landlocked harbors on the west coast, one with a shore line of sixty miles, which are open to vessels three months of the year, and could be kept open longer by use of special devices to break the floes.

A combination of safe harbors and valuable coal supplies is not one to be despised in these days, hence it is not surprising that political sovereignty over the archipelago is coming to be a matter of importance. Russian and German eyes are cast thither. Letters urging the British government to be alive to the situation are appearing in the London press. President Taft, in his latest message dealing with foreign affairs of the nation, discusses the matter in broad and vague terms in a way to show that American business interests in the far-off region are not to lack such protection as may be deemed necessary by our government whenever the final settlement as to political and military control of the islands is made. The United States has that duty to perform, come what may, as the result of rivalry between the European powers.

The sudden emergence of this waste and forgotten semiarctic region as a coign of vantage in the modern military and industrial competition between nations, illustrates in a striking way that in international politics as in contemporary manufacturing processes, it is the part of wisdom to value rightly what has hitherto been considered insignificant.

Unifying Protestantism

A CONFERENCE of delegates from more than twenty of the many Protestant sects of the United States is in session in Chicago this week. The occasion is the second session of a federated body, meeting triennially, which aims in time to mass together for religious and ethical ends a portion of the population, mainly rural as to its residence, that is historically identified with formation of fundamental democratic national ideals. Though loyal to ideals of education and spiritual freedom, this class is now compelled by altering conditions of life to depart somewhat from the habits of individualism and extreme liberty which characterized it in earlier stages of national development. The fact that such a federated council exists and that the feeling of unity is gaining where formerly there was intense rivalry is in itself indicative of a new era.

Examined more closely, the origin, record and plans of this council show that it registers waning emphasis on theology, ritual and polity, and greater concern for the ethical aspects of religion among the churches that support it. Old feuds are subordinated to present duty in the presence of practical materialism, rampant Mammonism and an indifference to orthodox religion which is more difficult to combat than was the hostility of former ages. The council exists only by deliberately subordinating all else to centering future tactics on making men good, society nobler, religion more helpful to daily living. Hence the prominence in its deliberations of leaders of what has come to be called the "social Christianity" movement, hence also the disposition to put the council on record as standing for a social creed.

The unifying process seen at work in American Protestantism is also conspicuous in Canada, Australia, Scotland and, to a smaller extent, in England. Pressure for it, in large part, comes from the city, who are declining to pay the bills involved in duplication of plant that, in their opinion, has no justification amid the besetments of contemporary organized religion. On foreign mission fields, native converts and missionaries cooperating, the same process of consolidation is under way, partially for pecuniary and partially for idealistic reasons. Divisions created centuries ago, due to conceptions done away with by new knowledge, seem petty to men faced with the duty of making Christianity acceptable in lands where Confucianism, Mohammedanism and Buddhism rule the multitudes.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., has its lines out for thirty important conventions next year. Conventions usually go to the places that make an effort to get them.

ABOUT the most self-deceived person in all the world is he who thinks that everything has been going from bad to worse since he was a boy. The truth is, everything is continually going from good to better. What makes the apparent difference in favor of the past is the inability of some of us to see things, or to appreciate the things we see, as we saw and appreciated them in the halcyon days of youth. Take the case of the man in a neighboring big city who writes to a contemporary complainingly with regard to the "vanishing" of buckwheat cakes. "You don't see them any more," he says. "Once everybody had them for breakfast; now nobody has them." What nonsense!

The trouble here is that the man in question, not the buckwheat custom, has changed. Buckwheat cakes are as staple as ham and eggs over nine tenths of the inhabited area of the United States; in the other tenth there is a contest between corn cakes, wheat cakes and buckwheats. But the preponderating majority of the American people eat buckwheat cakes whenever they can get them, and there are few good housekeepers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the Great lakes to the gulf, who will not serve them on the slightest hint and on the shortest notice. That is, away from the big cities. The big cities think they are above buckwheats, just as they think they are above all other styles of griddle cakes, and this is how people who were brought up in the country or in small towns, and later move to cities, fall into the error of supposing that buckwheats are no longer eaten as they used to be.

Let one travel through rural New England, through the East generally, through the middle West, the Northwest or the Southwest, at any time between the first of December and the last of March,

Buckwheats Are with Us Still

and he will find buckwheats for breakfast to be almost a universal custom. In the South he is more likely to be confronted with corn cakes, and wheat cakes are served everywhere for variety; but even in the South he can have buckwheats served on order.

They have never been out of fashion, because they have never been out of favor with the women. Out in the country at this time of year the women would laugh at you if you hinted at such a thing as the vanishing of the buckwheat cake. Step into the average house in small town or rural district, get yourself invited to join the family group, look pleasant and say nothing. In a few moments they will appear—the buckwheats—hot from the griddle, with butter or syrup or pork gravy at hand, and you will only offend your hostess if you do not eat them as fast as she brings them in.

If anything, buckwheats are better now than they used to be, because buckwheat flour is made better, and because the cooking apparatus has improved. The only way in which buckwheats are vanishing is the way in which they have always vanished.

THE small representation in behalf of the general public at the hearing before the railroad commissioners on a petition for later local night trains out of Boston cannot be regarded as an indication of indifference. The general public has fallen into the way of permitting itself to be represented by proxy at such hearings; it has fallen too much in the way of allowing them to go by default. In the present instance, it had been repeatedly informed, however, that the theaters, the opera, the hotels and prominent business concerns would have capable representatives before the commission, and this, no doubt, influenced private citizens to remain passive. Notwithstanding the failure of the general public to display greater interest, the case for the petitioners was ably handled.

Our readers are familiar with the substance and character of the plea made in behalf of midnight trains. Residents of the environs and suburbs who attend night performances or functions are almost invariably compelled to leave early in order to obtain train transportation. The hour conventionally established for the rising of the curtain in places of amusement, for the beginning of club receptions and for the seating of guests at banquets, renders impossible the closing of any of these in time to suit the convenience of persons residing at a distance from the city and dependent upon rail transportation. It is true that in these latter days the automobile has become an important factor in the situation, but in the outlying communities many are still compelled to depend upon the train service if they take part in any form of entertainment in Boston at night. Where there is a possibility of catching trains under the present arrangement, the margin of time is so small that the slightest delay is likely to cause serious inconvenience.

It is pleasant to note that the representatives of the railroads in attendance at the hearing were receptive and disposed to be agreeable to such changes in the schedules as will meet the prayer of the petitioners. It would be helpful all around if the late train patrons should exhibit in some way a more active sympathy with the work that is being done in their behalf by the theatrical and business houses. The impression that they are not particularly interested, that they are, in fact, indifferent, is not well founded. Unless this impression is removed, however, it is likely to influence the railroads and the commission.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON builded even better than he knew when he betook himself to Bermuda at the close of the campaign with the idea of escaping for a while some of the personal responsibilities attendant upon his position. He was looking for a retired spot, a place where he might escape intrusion, a retreat in which he would be privileged to go and come and do as he pleased, without danger of running into or being run into by crowds of people desirous of giving him advice or helping him to fill the 10,839 offices at his disposal after March 4. In a general way, the President-elect, of course, knew that Bermuda offered extraordinary advantages along these lines. He felt and expressed greater confidence than was felt or expressed by his friends in the outcome. But he could hardly have foreseen that Bermuda would develop attractions as a solitude within a few weeks after his arrival unparalleled in all of its previous experience.

The best, or very nearly the best, has happened. On Tuesday afternoon last the cable connecting the mainland with Bermuda went out of commission. That is, it broke. This cable runs from Halifax to Bermuda, the circuit to New York being independent. Just where the break occurred, or how long it will take to repair it, is not known at this writing. What is known, however, is of even greater interest.

It is this: While cable connection between Nova Scotia and Bermuda is interrupted, cable communication with the island is still possible. Bermuda has cable connection with Kingston, Jamaica, and Kingston, Jamaica, is connected by cable with Cuba and Cuba, of course, is connected by cable with the United States. If, therefore, an American politician should be desirous of communicating with President-elect Wilson before the repair ship picks up the ends of the Nova Scotia-Bermuda cable and rejoins them, he can do so. It will take considerably longer to get the message through, but it can be put through. It will cost 72 cents a word—ten words, address counted, \$7.20. Including the address, which would consume two words at the least, no politician who had anything particular to say to the President-elect could say it in ten words. He might find it difficult to say it in 100 words. The chances are he would decide either to write or wait until the regular cable was repaired, or until President-elect Wilson returned home.

In the meantime, it may be taken for granted, the President-elect is having a more delightfully quiet time than ever in Bermuda. At the worst, very few will try to reach him at 72 cents a word; if any go as high as that they cannot expect to hear from him unless they prepay the reply. Only one thing remains to make isolation complete—the suspension of the steamer trips for a season; but this would be asking almost too much. President-elect Wilson is a reasonable man, and even more than he could have expected has come to him.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION bushels of American wheat distributed through foreign lands this year should go quite a way toward maintaining the standard of the four-pound loaf.

Later Night Trains for the Suburbs

Advantages of the Bermudian Retreat